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Tower Views

by Clearway

A Sentimental Compass?
Democracies Reveal Unity
Common Sense in Business

¶ **Corrigan**—He insists, with a twinkle in his Irish eyes and a drawl in his Texan speech, that it was a "mistake." It seems the compass went wrong, remarkably wrong, just as his plane lifted from Floyd Bennett Field. So wrong, indeed, was his compass that it led him practically on a bee line across the Atlantic to the Baldonnel Airdrome at Dublin. That explains it all, off course. You can't blame a fellow when his compass goes wrong, even if it does land one on another continent. You know how casually one stays in the clouds for 28 hours and 13 minutes. So Douglas G. Corrigan grins, even though he has but "fifteen bucks" in his pocket. He grins wider when he is given $2,000 for a radiocast to America. His grin is fairly universal as the whisper circulates that United States Government officials are inclined to "wink" at the "mistake." • We mustn't be too hard on that compass. Like the eyes of many a hero-worshiper, it may have been deflected by a contagious grin and a courageous manner.

* * *

¶ **Vultures**—Out of the clouds speed five airplanes. They sweep over Valencia harbor, spot on the green mirror below a helpless British merchant vessel, unload their cowardly cargo of bombs, fly off. It is difficult to conceive of winged humans such as these inhabiting the same world as lads like Hughes and Corrigan whose shields bear no scarlet stain of innocent blood, whose heroism is not tainted with cowardice. • Indeed, in what different worlds the two types of thought must dwell.

* * *

¶ **Monarchs**—Britain speeds its King and Queen on their way to France. The love of a people for their monarchs stirs sentiment to enthusiasm and London is in gala mood. But there is something else—an added timbre to cheering voices which adds an overtone to the enthusiasm. Obviously the crowds see in this visit of their monarchs to France [and France echoes it in its reception] something more than a mere vacation or an exchange of pleasantries. It's "hands across the Channel." Europe's strongest democracies seem to be exemplifying in this visit the unity of aims and mutuality of interests of the French and English peoples. • Democracy gives its answer to an exchange of visits which took place not long since between the authoritarian rulers, but the manner is more conciliatory than defiant.

* * *

¶ **Aiken**—We know from long association with its people that in the Green Mountains mere erudition is not enough, the intelligentsia is eyed askance, and intellectual discourse alone lacks that which is meat and drink to the Vermonter. In other words, plain common sense is valued more than highfalutin' lingo. And so we're sure that Gov. George D. Aiken speaks words warming to the cockles of Green Mountain hearts when he tells the Buffalo (N. Y.) Advertising Club that legislative halls are not the place to develop sound business practices and decisions, and that political management is not qualified to administer business rules and regulations to popular advantage. Says he: "Government itself must show ability to conduct its affairs along sound business lines before it can do its part successfully in putting business on a sound and prosperous basis." • Now, that's language one can talk while leaning on a plow—or a cheese counter—or a cashier's window—or a time clock.

* * *

¶ **Women**—The International Council of Women, in conference at Edinburgh, deal with a multiplicity of problems but find themselves agreed on one general trend. Women, they find, are demanding (and in some instances obtaining) a wider share in the political life of nations. Women voters of every country are urged to use their suffrage rights with enthusiasm and understanding—as Belgium reports initiation of women at the polls; and Czechoslovakia tells of suffrage activities which embrace a general check-up on the influence of women in recent elections; and reports are heard of the part women are playing and are hoping further to play in the radio broadcasting field. • The hand that rocks the cradle is certainly getting a firmer grip on the world.

* * *

¶ **Patch**—Our dog, Patch, listened to this tale with something which can only be described as an unholy smirk. By plane from New York, Hollywood bound, en route today, are two trained fleas—Sam and Sadie. They are destined for picturization on Claudette Colbert's back in the forthcoming production of "Zaza." One of the publicity men declares with becoming sobriety that they have to be trained fleas so they won't feed on the fair epidermis of the cinema star. • As I say, we told Patch about it. Her comment, whuffed from the corner of her lips, while industriously scratching her left fender, was: "Oh, yeah?"

In the Boston Section:

Aiken champions little businessman.
Elliott urges "P. R." at Wellesley Institute session.
Labor conference on relief gets underway in Governor Hurley's office.
Heavy fog ties up shipping on Boston's waterfront.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Corrigan Faces Loss of Permit To Bar Hop Back

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Director Denis Mulligan said today the Bureau of Air Commerce is "considering the suspension" of the experimental certificate for Douglas G. Corrigan's antiquated trans-Atlantic plane.

Mr. Mulligan said the Bureau intended to make a formal announcement later detailing what action would be taken as a result of Mr. Corrigan making the New York-to-Dublin flight without obtaining permission.

The effect of suspending the certificate, officials said informally, would be to make certain that the Californian did not try to fly back.

[In Dublin, Mr. Corrigan was reported to have said: "I am not going home without the plane, but I won't fly it." He said he would take it back by steamer.]

The main concern of the Bureau, a spokesman said, is safety. He described as secondary the question of what punishment, if any, should be meted out to Mr. Corrigan.

In a radio address Mr. Mulligan said:

"Because Corrigan has succeeded so well, we must admire his courage—in the judgment of many, plain foolhardiness — but we earnestly hope there will not follow in his wake the usual host of aspirants who will want to ride to glory by the same route which has been the history of spectacular flights during the past 10 years.

"We cannot encourage haphazard adventures in aviation for it is a serious business, and it has been established that accidents in any form of flying are damaging to our basic policy, which is to make the airplane a safe medium of travel and transportation."

Mr. Corrigan will have to return his plane to the United States quickly, or be liable to prosecution under the National Munitions Control Act. This Act requires that a permit be obtained from the National Munitions Control Board of the State Department before any airplane, military or civil, can be exported.

The State Department is taking no action in Mr. Corrigan's case, although he apparently left the United States without a passport. The Department said this was not actionable and that he could be granted a passport even while abroad.

Mr. Corrigan holds both pilot's and mechanic's licenses and has also been given the Air Commerce Bureau's instrument-flying and flight-instruction ratings. He obtained his first license in 1928 and his transport license in 1929. Bureau records show that as of June this year he had 1,200 hours in the air to his credit.

Two continents hail Corrigan: Page 2

Paris Greets British King In Gay Fete

10,000 Doves Released as Monarch Arrives in French Capital

Holiday for City

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—A booming salute of 101 guns welcomed King George and Queen Elizabeth of England today on their arrival for a visit of state to France.

King George, Monarch of an Empire of nearly 500,000,000 people, came with his Queen by boat and train from London to this capital and was greeted by Albert Lebrun, titular Chief of State for 102,000,000 people.

The visit of the British Sovereign was designed to reaffirm—as did a similar visit by King George V in 1914—the common front of two of the world's greatest empires.

Tonight a State reception was held at President Lebrun's Elysee Palace. Outside the Palace all Paris celebrated. The day was proclaimed a holiday, British and French flags garlanded the Capital, fireworks blazed, and crowds danced in the streets.

The Royal Party arrived at the little Bois de Boulogne station in the aristocratic northwest corner of Paris, a square, gray-stone structure under whose green cupola visiting Royalty traditionally descends.

King Meets President

The King and Queen, smiling broadly, stepped onto the platform and shook hands with President and Madame Lebrun. The King wore the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet. The Queen was all in white.

Marines lining the platform presented arms, while a marine band played "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise."

The appearance of the King and Queen brought volleys of cheers from throngs surrounding the station, while the royal salute sounded from the guns of Mount Valerian Fort in the western suburb of Suresnes.

The British Royal Standard and the French Tricolor ran up on gilded staffs. From a huge cage, concealed by banks of flowers, 10,000 white doves were released as Their Majesties appeared, a symbol of Franco-British aspirations for peace.

Crossed in Yacht

King George and Queen Elizabeth arrived at Boulogne this morning from London on the Royal yacht Enchantress and came to Paris over 120 miles of carefully guarded rails which became, in effect, their private line for the occasion. Troops, mobile guards, gendarmes, and police guarded the entire route.

Premier Edouard Daladier and his Cabinet were presented to the Sovereigns by President Lebrun, after which the King inspected the Marine Guard.

Then the Queen took the arm of the President, Madame Lebrun took the King's arm and the party entered automobiles for a three-mile ride through Paris to the Foreign Ministry on the Quai d'Orsay, the visitors' home during their four-day Paris stay.

Throngs along the route, estimated at more than 2,000,000, shouted "Long Live the King!" and "Long Live the Queen!" as the motorcars, surrounded by mounted Spahis in brilliant red, white, and blue uniforms and republican guards in flashing gold helmets, went by.

Other Stories on the King's Visit: Page 3.

Bread

Sovfotos

Gold From the Wheat Fields

Sample of Grain Taken From the Fields Forecasts a River of the Golden Kernels Soon to Pour From the Wheat-Producing Nations of the World to Busy Trade Centers, Thus Assuring a Bountiful Supply of Bread for Another Year

Wheat: Nations Ponder Bumper Crop

Representatives of 16 producing countries meet in London to discuss problem

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Representatives of 16 of the world's leading wheat-producing nations, meeting at a session of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, were understood to have expressed alarm concerning an expected huge world wheat crop.

The Committee adopted the Secretariat's report on the prospective world wheat situation and asked the represented governments to "give their most earnest consideration" to the urgent problem.

The governments were asked to agree on an early date for the next meeting, which probably will be held in the fall. United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy presided.

The Committee agreed to the United States proposal that the advisory group should be continued for two years beyond July 31, 1938.

The Secretariat's conclusions were indorsed by the International Institute of Agriculture representatives who sat in on the discussions.

Sessions were private. A statement did not make public figures contained in the Secretariat's report being forwarded to the 16 governments.

Surplus and Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Problems arising from an expected world bumper wheat crop may be viewed from two antithetical aspects found in wheat reports from Russia and Italy.

Russia's 1938 wheat crop is expected to be enough to fill all needs; but Italy, also a large-scale consumer, reports a serious drop in 1938 compared with the yield for 1937. Italy expects a crop totaling some 70,000,000 quintals (36,500,000 bush-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Australian Wheat Exceeds Estimates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

Australia's wheat harvest for the 1937-38 season was considerably greater than the official estimate indicated. A remarkable response by crops to rains late in their growing period led to the under-calculation.

Final estimates of the national production by the Commonwealth Statistician, Dr. Roland Wilson, placed the quantity at 181,000,000 bushels, instead of the original official estimate of 163,000,000 bushels. This is the heaviest crop since 1932-33, when the yield was 213,000,000 bushels. The average for the last 10 years has been 162,809,000 bushels. The yield an acre at 13.07 bushels in the 1937-38 season was 7 per cent higher than the previous year's average. The average for the last 10 years was 11.43 bushels.

Good rains in May over most of the Australian wheat areas relieved anxiety about prospects for sowing the 1938-39 crop, but many factors will intrude before estimates of the final crop can be framed.

U. S. faced with surplus, seeks new outlet for grain crop—Prices on downward trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Faced with a bumper wheat crop which may equal the second highest in all its history, officials here are concerned with the world wheat situation, and the effects upon the elaborate mechanism of limiting production which the New Deal is attempting to establish.

The heart of the enormous surplus problem now facing the Department of Agriculture, and the American farmer is shown in statistics.

As against a normal wheat crop of 750,000,000 bushels, the July 1 estimate of this year's crop is 967,412,000. This is a surplus of nearly 220,000,000 bushels.

Prices Head Lower

That is not the whole difficulty. In addition to this bumper crop there is a carry-over from last year of 180,000,000 bushels, according to latest estimates. This makes a total available supply of 1,147,000,000 bushels in round figures. Such a golden hoard of wheat has been collected rarely if ever in American history. It becomes more impressive when matched against domestic consumption which is estimated at 683,000,000 bushels. Subtracting the one from the other, that means 464,400,000 bushels of wheat to find additional outlet for, or almost a crop in itself.

Farmers have expected to grow rich from their bountiful supply of nodding grain. But the prospect of a glut has forced down the price and a standard high grade which

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Civil Service War Upon Spoilsmen Making Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The drive to take public jobs out of spoilsmen's hands has continued to make headway during the first half of this year, reports the Civil Service Assembly here.

Since Jan. 1, several states have provided merit systems in their welfare and social security departments, and eight cities have installed civil service plans. This is in addition, the Assembly points out, to the more than 100,000 Federal positions placed in the classified civil service by President Roosevelt's executive order.

Montana is getting its first sample of the merit system in its Department of Public Welfare. Minnesota is trying merit appointments in its unemployment compensation division. Louisiana, in its recent special legislative session, amended its compensation act to provide for partial civil service in its unemployment compensation division and in the state employment service under its Department of Labor. The Louisiana Legislature rejected, however, a proposal for civil service in public welfare and hospital staffs.

Cities which have undertaken to remove appointments from spoils politics by setting up merit systems this year are: Lincoln, Neb.; Grand Forks and Minot, N. D.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Alameda, Huntington Park, and Taft, Calif.; and Cheyenne, Wyo. Local governments using civil service now total 851.

On the adverse side is the fact that Senate confirmation was made a requirement for the 14,000 first, second, and third class postmasters included under civil service by Congress during the 1938 season.

Harlan Defense Attacks Vital U.S. Evidence

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 19—Under repeated urgings from the Judge for more speed, the defense in the Harlan labor strife trial rushed 31 witnesses across the stand here yesterday in an effort to clear up loose ends of their case as this omnibus trial moved into its tenth week.

They sought to tear apart the story of a Negro union miner that deputy sheriffs had dragged him from his sick bed and tossed him into the street with his furniture; they presented alibis for two deputy sheriffs on the night of the murder of youthful Bennett Musick; they produced testimony that union cards were sometimes predated to create a false case before the National Labor Relations Board, and they attempted to show that the hiring of 15 special deputies in January, 1937, was for the legitimate purpose of protecting coal cars jammed up in Harlan because of flood conditions instead of to meet a union organizing campaign.

It was a hodgepodge day resulting from the fact that 18 coal operators, 21 of their former hired peace officers, and 16 companies are all jumbled together in a charge of mass conspiracy to defraud labor. There are hundreds of incidents out of which the warp and woof of the Government case has been woven. And the day's evidence suggested that there are probably many flaws in that case, a probability of which Government attorneys are perfectly aware but which does not shake their hope that when the last argument is presented the jury of 12 Kentucky farmers will still find enough of it true to send 39 of the elite of the Harlan coal domain to the penitentiary for violation of an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Labor: Drive For Security Waged in U.S.

Civil Liberties Committee Reveals Industrial Drama At Harlan, Ky.

Solution Is Goal

Justice Department and NLRB Co-operate; Commission Studies Methods Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Even amidst industrial warfare the search for peace between workers and employers is being pushed.

Vivid object lessons of the cost of industrial strife unfolded at the trial at London, Ky., at the resumed La Follette Civil Liberties Committee here investigating "Little Steel" strikes and in the continued activity of the National Labor Relations Board, do not hide the fact that at the same time an official commission has been sent to Great Britain and Scandinavia to explore possible better methods of keeping the peace.

The Harlan, La Follette, NLRB hearings, all fit into a general pattern, which between them tell the contemporary story of the advance of collective bargaining, its difficulties, and the possible lessons to be learned.

The facts show a close co-operation among the Justice Department, the Senate Subcommittee headed by Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and the Labor Board, which are continuing their activities even with Congress adjourned and the President away.

Harlan Coal Drama

It was the La Follette Committee, for example, which first brought the actors in the vivid Harlan County coal drama to Washington and presented the story of feudal conditions in a coal barony. The Justice Department then moved in to test the efficacy of criminal prosecution, utilizing an old "carpetbagger" statute dating from post Civil War times for its purpose.

In the matter of the "Little Steel strike" it was the Labor Board which took the initiative. A trial examiner found that Republic Steel had refused to bargain collectively with its workers and ordered it to reinstate approximately 5,000. This case is now pending before the Third Circuit Court at Philadelphia, after a vain attempt to throw it out, which brought a Supreme Court decision for the Board.

Now Senator La Follette's Subcommittee has moved in, not so much to fix the blame for the industrial strife, which is a matter for the courts and the Labor Board, as to appraise the cost.

Broadened Inquiry

The inquiry will be broadened into other independent steel companies shortly, who have failed or refused to follow the United States Steel Corporation in bargaining with the C. I. O. union of John L. Lewis.

Meanwhile, the regular work of the NLRB goes on. It is continuing to bring cases on a broadening front. Down to date it is the principal answer offered by the Roosevelt Administration on how to achieve collective bargaining, a goal to which all sides pay at least lip service. The Board was the center of a sharp but completely unsuccessful Congressional attack last session, which is certain to be revived in the next. Journalistic onslaughts against its alleged unfairness are almost continuous. Legal denunciation began even before it was born with the declaration of 50-odd prominent lawyers of the American Liberty League that the Wagner Act was unconstitutional. Down to date, when the Supreme Court recessed this summer, the board had been challenged in 12 decisions before the High Court and upheld in all 12, 36 of its decisions had been fought out in Circuit Courts, where it was upheld in 28, and three of the remainder are being appealed. Ninety-seven injunction suits were brought against the Board, all of which have been dismissed.

This steady success in the courts, despite continued widespread editorial hostility, raises new problems, for there can be no doubt that the Board is testing its authority in new spheres.

One illustration suffices. The Board found the Remington Rand Company had engaged in unfair labor practices, and the Supreme Court sustained the Board, and ordered several thousand dismissed workers reinstated. Now, however, a new suit has been instituted by the Remington Rand Joint Protective Board, an A. F. of L. Union Council, in behalf of a particular employee, seeking back wages.

Running through the story, and carried over into the current official United States investigation of British and Scandinavian industrial relationships, is the charge that the concept of collective bargaining is still fighting for acceptance in many fields in America. It is a connecting thread between many events.

Intimate Message From Washington

Capital Is Country Town in Summer—Which May Account for the Interest in How Far Cows Walk to Water

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 19

In summer the national capital takes on a certain amount of rustic atmosphere. Whether politically minded or merely vacation minded, many of its residents become increasingly conscious of the country. While members of Congress are out mending their fences, congratulating Farmer Brown on his hogs and assuring Mrs. Brown that she looks younger every day, your country-grown Government clerk is spending more time in his suburban garden, tending the little chicken farm to which he will retire or renewing contact with nature by canoeing up the Potomac.

Not a metropolitan city, as many Capitals are, Washington is in many respects a "small town" as compared to New York or Boston or Chicago. Only a generation or so ago Washington was still getting out of the mud. Architects may pile up limestone masses and marble columns, but these are only outward changes. You may take Washington out of the country but you can't take the country out of Washington. Not while Government bureaus are extensively peopled by country boys and while every summer means an increasing tourist flow of solid country folk coming to see the sights.

* * *

Perhaps that is why a considerable part of the summer's grist of news concerns the bucolic side of America. Agriculture goes right on. And the Farm Security Administration learns such discomforting facts as that cattle on some of the Western ranges have been walking as much as 10 miles for a drink of water. The cows cannot, in Vice-President Garner's phrase, "put on fat" under these circumstances. A cow grazing walks normally about two miles a day, say the knowing ones, and if she has to go much farther than that for a drink she leaves her grazing and clumps or trots along some well-worn path to the nearest waterhole.

This well-worn path becomes a rivulet when rain falls, and much gullying and erosion of the range begins this way. Back in 1937 Representative Marvin Jones, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and a group of other cattle country legislators obtained passage of an act authorizing construction of small reservoirs throughout the range States. No money was appropriated but President Roosevelt allocated $5,000,000 of relief funds for this purpose; and 2,170 reservoirs, mostly of less than an acre, have been built by the Soil Conservation Service and Farm Security Administration. Much of the money is supposed eventually to be paid back where the ponds have been constructed on private land.

* * *

While the Department of Agriculture has been employing relief labor on these projects the Department of Interior has found another labor supply for a similar type of work on small streams in Idaho. These are transplanted beavers. Last year 200 were put to work at a cost of about $8 each for trapping and transportation. This year 600 more are to be employed building a series of check dams. The beavers have to be fed corn, apples, carrots, and grain at first and CCC boys have to start the dams, but F. R. Carpenter, Director of the Division of Grazing, says one planting of beavers has constructed 17 dams on a small stream which a few years ago ran barely enough water for a horse or cow to drink and has provided ponds deep enough to form meadows along a formerly eroded stream.

The immediate interest in water supply for the range, at least as exemplified in the Water Facilities Act of 1937, goes back primarily to the severe drought of 1936. Cattlemen tell of piteously lowing herds then going as far as 50 miles for water, of animals shot and left on the range because they weren't worth butchering, of stockmen frantically hauling water or paying $1 a barrel for it. They resolved then to conserve more of the moisture that fell on the relatively arid Great Plains and Mountain States.

Probably few of the bureaucrats here in Washington who send out checks that make these reservoirs possible will see the softly grateful look in the eyes of a cow as she cools her tongue in the quiet pool.

T. N.

'Shiftless' Busses Arrive

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—New busses minus gear shift levers and clutch pedals soon will appear on New York streets.

A new device which experts in the automobile field believe eventually may be widely applied to private cars will be used—a hydraulic transmission, in which speeds are changed automatically by means of oil under pressure.

The busses have been ordered from the General Motors truck and coach division of the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company of Pontiac, Mich. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company will have 25 and the New York City Omnibus Corporation 50. Chicago Motor Coach Company also has ordered 50 of the buses.

They will be powered with Diesel engines.

The hydraulic drive was said by company engineers to be simpler than the present method of driving through gears.

Society Girl Under Microscope; Sociologist Lists Her Failings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Society Girl, the pretty young thing you see under a floppy hat on the women's page, has been put under the scrutiny of a student of sociology and made the subject of a master's thesis.

The dissertation which won a master's degree at the University of Chicago for Miss Mary Elaine Ogden of Waterbury, Conn., went into the business of being a socialite with great seriousness. Under the title "Social Orientation of the Society Girl," it studied the institutions that mold the miss and pointed out their apparent defects.

If the S. G. lacks an understanding of social and economic problems of today, as Miss Ogden contends, it is in her opinion because of the shortcomings of these three institutions—school, debut, and Junior League.

The sociologist finds finishing schools generally backward. One of them, according to its catalog, forbids all electrical appliances, girls with braces on their teeth, newspapers, and magazines, she reported. Another places stress on riding to the hounds. A third issues no catalog of courses at all. As a result of superficial curricula, says Miss Ogden, graduates of these schools tend to place too much importance on the value of popularity with men and become class conscious.

Institution number two, the debut, doesn't help to make the Society Girl socially-minded, in Miss Ogden's opinion.

"The coming-out season," she says, "is devoted to a strenuous season of social affairs with the implicit purpose of making a good marriage."

Now comes institution number three, the Junior League. Miss Ogden concedes that it "seeks to insure the validity of the orientations toward the arts in its cultural programs and its Children's Theater work, pointing out that there are no other agencies working systematically in these fields," but her final summary of the League's value is that it "serves as a convenient justification of the existence of the elite and the interests of the elite." So much for the Junior League.

After making this study of the institutions, Miss Ogden concludes that the Society Girl's social framework is not designed to make her perform the highest service of which she is capable.

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Italy to Uniform All Employed by Government

ROME, July 19 (AP)—Premier Mussolini yesterday ordered all Government civilian employees to wear uniforms henceforth during working hours. The Duce's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia described the order as "another step in the spiritual mobilization of the country."

Two Continents Hail Corrigan; U. S. Minister to Eire Is Host

DUBLIN, July 19 (AP)—Douglas G. Corrigan who flew an aged $900 plane the "wrong way," crossed the Atlantic, set all England and Ireland talking, and was proclaimed on two continents as a foolhardy hero, slept late this morning in the guest bed of the American Legation in pajamas borrowed from American Minister John Cudahy.

The "crate" that took him the 3,150 miles from New York to Dublin's Baldonnel Airdrome between 4:17 a. m. (E. S. T.) Sunday and 9:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) Monday was held by Irish customs officials, but he said this was a mere formality and that he was approaching the Dublin Government in an effort to get it released.

After a good rest, Mr. Corrigan spent the morning walking around the grounds of the Legation, where he is under technical detention because of his arrival without official papers.

Flier Lacks Passport

Under the Air Navigation Pact, American fliers are permitted to land in Eire on unscheduled flights if their passports are in order. But Mr. Corrigan did not bring a passport. Such a document is not needed to fly from New York to California, as Mr. Corrigan insisted he thought he was doing until he sighted Irish shores.

He put in much time chatting with the crowd which gathered long before he got up and discussing plans with the Minister.

The question of clothes did not bother him. He considered his immediate needs supplied, but said he might go shopping later. Admiring tailors already have sent the aviator two new outfits, free.

He had offers of contracts, too, although he had been here less than a day, but it was understood he turned them all down with the statement: "I prefer to be foot-loose while I am here and won't sign anything."

"Epic Error"

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Here are some of the things London newspapers said about Douglas Corrigan and the "flying crate" that took him "by mistake" from New York to Dublin:

The Express: "It was a foolhardy flight. It was an unnecessary fight. It was great. It was grand. It is about the most remarkable transatlantic flight to date."

The Mail headlined the flight as an "Epic Error."

Reports of the flight, interviews, and pictures of Mr. Corrigan and his battered plane stole the front page of every London newspaper.

Rivals Plan Atlantic Hops

LISBON, July 19 (AP)—The German Lufthansa Line's seaplane, the Nordmeer, departed for the Azores today on another experimental flight for a Lisbon-New York air service.

The ship flew to New York last year.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19 (AP)—The Mercury and Maia, two units of Britain's pickaback plane, flew separately today to Foynes, Ireland, for the Mercury's take-off from the back of the Maia on an Atlantic crossing.

The Mercury is light, fast and has a 4,000-mile cruising range. The heavier Maia has tremendous power to take the lighter craft into the air, where the two separate by a novel system of lever releases.

BREMEN, Germany, July 19 (AP)—Spurred by American air exploits, Germans are planning a long-distance flight by a machine of the Focke Wulff Condor type for mid-August, under auspices of the Focke Wulff plant at Bremen.

The company refused to disclose details of the flight except to say it would be made by the type of plane which made a test flight to Cairo, Egypt, June 27.

That was a Condor four-motored all-metal plane accommodating 26 passengers and a crew of four.

Plans call for the plane to fly to Cairo and back within 24 hours to demonstrate its ability to maintain a speed of 240 miles an hour carrying a full load. It covered the 2,000 miles from Berlin to Cairo in 11 hours, but wireless trouble developed in electrical storms on the return trip and the pilot landed at Salonika, Greece.

The same type plane recently flew from Berlin to London, about 550 miles, in 2 hours and 45 minutes.

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The second solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in less than a week is planned for Thursday by Capt. Alexander Papana, of Rumania, who hopes to become the first to fly the 4,712 miles from Bucharest, Rumania, nonstop.

The captain holds the Rumanian altitude record of 41,700 feet.

Captain Papana will use a new type Barkley-Grow twin-motored transport plane and expects to complete the trip in 31 hours.

This fellow indulges in cross-country hops, Manhattan is one of his favorite stops, "To get to The Taft is a comfort, you see— And that means a real happy landing to me!"

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50—LESS BY THE WEEK

HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr 7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

Complete Banquet Facilities

Irish Hail Corrigan

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Leo Thomas McCauley, Irish Consul General, said, "We claim him for our very own," yesterday when told Douglas Corrigan had flown to Ireland.

"To a man with a name like Corrigan," said the Consul General, "all things are possible."

Mr. McCauley declined, however, to say whether the flier had obtained an Irish visa on a passport.

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Seated (Left to Right)—Harlee Branch, Edward J. Noble, Clinton M. Hester
Standing—G. Grant Mason, Thomas O. Hardin, Oswald Ryan, Sumter Smith

Members of New Civil Aeronautics Authority and Two Members of Air Safety Board. Mr. Hardin and Mr. Smith Have Been Appointed to Membership on the Three-Man Safety Board

Radiocast Gives Flier 'Change'

DUBLIN, July 19 (AP)—Douglas G. Corrigan was $2,000 to the good today on that little "mistake" in direction which took his $900 plane across the Atlantic.

"The $2,000 I got for my broadcast to America last night will keep me in pocket money while I'm here," he said.

"But as soon as I can get steamer passage fixed up I am going home. I am trying to get a boat where my plane won't have to be dismantled."

In his radiocast to America he laughingly contended that he intended flying to Los Angeles all the time.

"I was really embarrassed," he drawled to an announcer who interviewed him. "It sure does show what a bum navigator a guy can be."

The trip was easy enough, however, declared the California airman and aircraft mechanic. "All I saw was clouds and you can't get scared of them."

Broke All the Rules

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Lately discovered information about an unpredictable airman who broke all the rules:

The Advertising Club of New York offered to pay expenses for Douglas G. Corrigan's return from Europe—by boat. . . . William B. Leeds, tinplate magnate, upon discovering Mr. Corrigan once worked for him as a mechanic, telephoned his European representative to go at once to Ireland and help "Nonstop" out of any difficulties encountered. . . .

Oil companies' representatives scrambled all over Floyd Bennett Field attempting to discover whether Mr. Corrigan used their products. . . . He used several brands of fuel and lubrication. . . . One had offered five gallons of oil if Mr. Corrigan would sign a release permitting use of his name in advertising. . . . Mr. Corrigan refused, offered to pay for the oil and got it free. . . .

American Air Lines has a contract which would have paid Mr. Corrigan $500 to fly its line one trip, making all stops, in his plane, if he completed the transcontinental return trip, from New York to California nonstop. . . . He skipped a radio rehearsal scheduled for Sunday afternoon when he was far out over the Atlantic.

Mr. Corrigan got his weather reports out of a Saturday evening newspaper, just like you and me. . . . After the Bureau of Air Commerce refused him permission to fly the ocean last summer, he spent some time in New England, as far up as Maine, unsuccessfully seeking a field for a quiet take-off against the rules.

As a barnstormer, Mr. Corrigan did loops with paying passengers aboard until the Bureau of Air Commerce put its foot down from Washington. . . . His forte was acrobatics, beginning with an upside-down flight over the city he happened to be playing.

After reading that Howard Hughes' motors heated upon the around-the-world flight, Mr. Corrigan punched two extra holes in the cowling of his plane near the magnetoes. . . . He purchased two five-cent boxes of cookies in a restaurant as supplies Saturday afternoon. . . . His daily menu, as reconstructed by pals around the hot-dog stands: Breakfast—glass of water; lunch—chocolate bar, with nuts; supper—two hot dogs (with mustard) and a candy bar for dessert.

Aviation Board Roosevelt Reply To Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Members of the new Civil Aeronautics Authority are organizing what some Administration advisers call a model regulatory agency.

In a sense it is President Roosevelt's long-delayed reply to a Supreme Court decision which blocked any White House control over executive functions of independent agencies.

The new body differs from similar agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, in that it consists of an independent Administrator as well as a Commission.

This Administrator is responsible to the President and exercises all the agency's executive authority. The Board is responsible to Congress, and its duties are confined to quasi-judicial and legislative actions.

Committee Members

Edward J. Noble, industrialist, is chairman. Other members are: Harlee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Vice-Chairman; G. Grant Mason, Pan American Airways official; Robert Hinckley, WPA director for far western states, and Oswald Ryan of Anderson, Ind., General Counsel for the Federal Power Commission.

Clinton M. Hester, Assistant Treasury General Counsel, has been assigned the independent administrative position. He helped write the legislation creating the Authority.

In preparing the measure, Mr. Hester and other Administration advisers had in mind two Supreme Court decisions. One, which arose out of the dismissal of a postmaster 20 years ago, upheld the authority of the President to remove from office a presidential appointee performing executive duties.

The other grew out of President Roosevelt's ouster of the late William E. Humphrey from membership on the Federal Trade Commission. The court held the President could not remove a member of a board charged with legislative duties, and called Mr. Humphrey's dismissal illegal.

Executive Control

The authors of the aviation legislation, Mr. Hester said, wanted to set up an agency which would permit the President to retain control of the executive functions of the Authority while delegating the other work to a board answerable only to Congress. The CAA was the result.

There is also a third part to the agency. It is a separate three-man safety board, provided at the request of air-line pilots who argued such an arrangement would result in more accurate reports on accidents and more thorough planning of safety measures.

Advocates of the CAA form of organization say that eventually it may be applied to other independent commissions, including the Interstate Commerce Commission. They say it also might serve as the model for a Department of Transportation or other agency which would bring under one head railroads, aviation, bus and truck operators, and inland waterway lines.

Many federal transportation experts, including members of the ICC, have argued that only integrated regulation of all forms of transportation can properly apportion to each type the areas and kinds of service for which it is most suited.

Members of the new CAA expect to take over the personnel of the Bureau of Air Commerce and of the Air Mail Rate Division of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The former has about 2,700 employees and the latter about 100.

Tear Gas Used on Pickets

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

North Chicago, Ill., July 19 (AP)—Police and deputy sheriffs fired a tear gas attack today on pickets blocking entrance to the strike-bound Chicago Hardware Foundry Company plant. A half dozen women pickets were knocked to the ground.

Pickets fought the officers in hand-to-hand encounters while tear gas bombs and shells burst all around.

About 50 regular and special deputies and city police from North Chicago and nearby towns launched the attack after giving the pickets five minutes to "break it up."

Several times since the strike began on June 6, pickets have blocked entry of nonstrikers. On July 2, Circuit Judge Ralph J. Dady issued an injunction forbidding interference with those who wished to return to work. Only this morning the Federal Department of Labor assigned a conciliator to attempt settlement of the dispute.

Milwaukee, July 18—District Attorney Herbert J. Steffes today listened to complaints of United Automobile Workers Union officials that a rival faction had wrongfully seized its records, but reserved a final decision.

He said, however, the request of Harold Christoffel, head of the Allis-Chalmers local of the union, whose books and part of whose funds were taken over Saturday, for assault and battery warrants would be referred to John Woller, Clerk of the Criminal Courts. It is the Clerk's duty to issue warrants.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 19—A test suit which union leaders said would be the basis for further actions designed to gain $890,000 in back wages for 1,100 former strikers of the Syracuse plant of the Remington Rand Company is on file in Supreme Court.

Clair Bellows, an official of the joint protective board composed of striking employees, said that, if the test suit was successful, additional suits would be filed by 3,500 strikers in five other Rand plants.

A. F. of L. Backs Lewis in Maryland

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has stepped into the Democratic Senatorial primary in Maryland to endorse the campaign of Representative David J. Lewis to unseat Senator Millard Tydings.

The endorsement gave Representative Lewis the support of both wings of organized labor, the C. I. O. having previously given him its backing.

Federation aides said the endorsement showed the A. F. of L. would not withhold its support from a candidate merely because he had been approved by the C. I. O., its rival for labor leadership.

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6,000 Strikers On World's Fair Grounds Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Six thousand workmen employed on the grounds of the New York World's Fair 1939 returned to their jobs today following the settlement of an Electrical and Building Trades Union strike which had interrupted construction of 40 pavilions since late in June.

Terms of the truce were not made known in a brief statement issued last night after a long conference between Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, and representatives of the New York Building Trades Council.

Although contractors involved in the dispute did not employ strike-breakers, members of the unions have picketed the Exposition site since the start of difficulties, forcing Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to pass through their lines daily to reach the Summer City Hall on the fair grounds.

Behind the strike was a controversy between the New York Telephone Company and Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as to which men should pull telephone wires from manhole to manhole below the streets. Building trades workers struck in a sympathy move, thus calling a halt to the construction program which must be finished by April 30, 1939, if the exposition is to open on schedule.

Berger Company Strike Is Probed By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—A milk truck driver told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee today that steel company guards clubbed and gassed a crowd of 200 persons in the Berger Manufacturing Company strike at Canton, Ohio, May 27, 1935.

Darrell Smith, the witness, testified the attack was unprovoked. About 30 guards, he said, hemmed in union pickets and onlookers, flooded them with tear gas from the rooftops, and closed in with iron clubs.

His description of the street fighting drew a quick protest from T. F. Patton, attorney for officials of the Republic Steel Corporation, which controls the Berger Company.

"This man is doing a beautiful job," Mr. Patton broke in on Smith's graphic narration, "but I request that he stick to the evidence."

Move to Next Case

Committee attaches said they expected to complete testimony about the 1935 Berger strike this afternoon and move on to an investigation of the activities of citizens committees in connection with the "Little Steel" strike of 1937.

The Committee heard yesterday dramatic testimony of street fighting between union pickets and Berger Company officials and guards. One witness said it involved Charles M. White, operating Vice-President of Republic Steel, which controls the Berger Company.

Paul L. Hamilton, a railroad brakeman who formerly was a Canton City bus driver, said he struck the steel executive on the chin and knocked him down. Mr. White, he declared, had acted insolently in ordering pickets off the company property.

Replying curtly a few minutes later, Mr. White said Mr. Hamilton struck him in the back of the neck while he was escorting Clarence W. Hale, another picket, off the Berger property.

Pushed to Ground

Mr. Hale testified he had been pushed to the ground by White and subsequently had been hit on the head. He said he was not employed by the Berger Company, but was at the picket line for "educational" reasons—to learn how to prevent disturbances at another steel plant where he is employed.

Mr. La Follette inquired extensively into the labor policies of the Republic Corporation. He contended the company changed its course in 1934 by refusing to renew contracts with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate. This was the union which called the Canton strike.

Mr. White contended, on the other hand, that the failure to sign the contracts was caused by the company's belief its employees would be better represented in company unions not controlled by "outsiders."

Roosevelt Lands Big 'Yellowtail' In Magdalena Bay

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, EN ROUTE TO PANAMA, July 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt's vacation cruise, already favored by fair weather and good fishing, led him farther down the Mexican coast today.

The Chief Executive landed a 38-pound yellowtail yesterday in Magdalena Bay, but came off second best in size of catch to Col. E. M. Watson, who caught a 60-pound grouper and a large white California sea bass.

Mr. Roosevelt announced the appointment of M. C. Migel, President of the American Foundation for the Blind, as chairman and civilian member of a committee on government purchase of blind-made products. Mr. Migel replaces Miss Helen Keller, who said she was unable to accept the position.

Visit to Mexico Forecast

MEXICO, D. F., July 19 (AP)—Authoritative quarters connected with the Mexican Government said yesterday President Roosevelt plans a visit to Mexico next year.

These sources said the President "announced in an informal manner that he has the intention of visiting Mexico next year" when Capt. Roberto Gomez Maqueo of the Mexican gunboat G-29 called upon him aboard the U. S. S. Houston, off Lower California, Sunday.

'Mystery Flight' Still Unexplained

DETROIT, July 19 (AP) — The "mystery flight" of Davis E. Smith, who took off in his rebuilt monoplane June 29 from the Wayne (Detroit) County Airport never again to be heard from, remains unexplained, and a theory of an attempted Atlantic flight unsubstantiated.

Becoming alarmed over Mr. Smith's disappearance, Joseph W. Hance, a friend, had said the flier might have tried to pursue a dream of some day flying the Atlantic to Ireland. Mr. Hance had helped Mr. Smith to rebuild the plane.

"No one knew when or where he was going and we haven't heard a word from him since," Mrs. Hance said last night.

Airport officials, who said Mr. Smith "never gave anyone an inkling of anything," reported no trace of him. Mr. Smith, known as a responsible pilot, left at dawn June 29 with 350 gallons of gasoline and a few instruments of his own manufacture. He was a Chrysler Corporation worker.

June Travel Gains, But Total Under 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — American travel abroad increased during June, but still was considerably below last year.

The State Department announces a decline of 23 per cent in the number of persons going to foreign lands during the first six months of the year. Passports were issued to 91,551 Americans the first half of this year, compared with 119,390 last year.

In June 25,752 passports were delivered, compared with 24,979 in May and 31,491 in June, 1937.

Corrigan Had No Passport

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Irish legation declared that Douglas P. Corrigan landed in Ireland apparently without an American passport, or an Irish visa, but would be welcomed just the same.

The State Department passport division could not find any passport issued under the name of Douglas Corrigan and the Irish Legation said it had given him no visa.

Legation officials said, however, the Irish would raise no difficulties. They predicted he would be made heartily welcome.

Britain Opens Air Route Claimed as World's Longest

News in Aviation

With the inauguration of the Southampton-Sydney flying boat service, Imperial Airways of Great Britain claims to operate the longest direct air route in the world.

Passengers now leave Southampton in one of the 20-ton Empire flying boats, 28 of which have been delivered to Imperial Airways, and arrive in Sydney, Australia, nine days later, having flown a distance of 13,000 miles.

Opening of this service marks the completion of Imperial Airways' plans to provide fast flying-boat services on all main Empire routes, and is to usher in the final stage of the Empire penny-halfpenny air-mail scheme.

Boats on the Australia service are now flying considerable distances over land, particularly over India, and the route has been planned to take advantage of rivers and lakes for possible emergency landings.

The Empire boats can climb on three of their four motors, and they can maintain height, fully loaded, on two motors, so it is highly improbable that India's rivers will ever be used as landing fields.

* * *

'Go-Slow' Service

K. L. M., the Netherlands' long-distance airways company, is also inaugurating a new fast service from England to Australia. This service, flown by American Douglas land planes, is to take only eight days.

It is interesting, in view of oft-told requirements of speed in modern transport, to learn that Imperial Airways, far from planning to speed up their nine-day service in view of the K. L. M. competition, is actually planning an alternative "go-slow" service over all Empire routes.

This alternative service is being organized, it is learned, following the receipt of a growing weekly bunch of mail from passengers asking whether it is necessary to go so fast on Empire routes. It seems that the tall observation cabins of the Empire boats have proved almost too successful. The passengers, enabled to stroll about the three decks of the liners of the air and "look over the side," so to speak, now want to have more time "for looking."

"It rather seems," an Imperial Airways official said, "as if, now we can fly at speeds up to 200 miles per hour, passengers welcome increased comfort rather than further increased speeds."

This point is given added weight by the fact that when a foreign company operating from Croydon, London, recently opened a considerably faster service to a European capital, Imperial Airways lost traffic heavily for the first few weeks, only to regain it, most unexpectedly, within two months.

* * *

30,000-Mile Flight

Five Royal Air Force flying boats have accomplished a remarkable long-distance formation flight. They recently arrived back in England after flying more than 30,000 miles in about 400 hours' flying time. Their route took them to Australia and back. They flew all round the Australian continent, to "show the flag."

* * *

German Program

Germany's heavier-than-air program for the North Atlantic this season calls for 14 round-trip flights by Deutsche Luft Hansa, between the Pan American Airways base at Port Washington, L. I., and Lisbon, Portugal, by way of the Azores.

Every Monday one of the four-engined Hamburg Diesel seaplanes Nordmeer, Nordwind, and a new addition, Nordstern, is being catapulted from its floating base, the Friesenland, anchored off City Island, L. I. Arrival of one of these planes from the Azores is scheduled every Monday morning. The seaplanes are catapulted off the base ship, Schwabenland, anchored off Horta.

The service is for mail and express only, as the use of a catapult precludes the carrying of any passengers.

The new float seaplane, like its earlier sisters, is powered by four Junkers "Jumo" 600-horsepower Diesel engines, which give the new plane, because of its modified wing construction, a top speed of more than 200 miles an hour with a cruising speed of about 175 miles an hour. The older planes have a top speed of 175 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 155 miles an hour. The Azores-New York leg takes about 16 hours.

* * *

Mass Flight

One of the largest mass flights of private planes from the United States to Canada for some years is scheduled for July 23, when a fleet of 45 sport planes piloted by pleasure fliers from the eastern United States will assemble at Harrisburg, Pa., and land at St. Hubert airport, Montreal. The flight will then proceed to St. Jovite in the Laurentian Mountains, heading south again on July 27.

Barely a week ago a flight of 20 seaplanes landed at Montreal to explore the Laurentians under the direction of George B. Post of College Point, Long Island.

Does Quezon's Visit to Japan Link Up With Islands' Future?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19 — President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth denied any political or economic purpose behind his recent visit to Japan, in a radiocast from Manila to the people of the United States.

Reports of his stay in Japan had been surrounded with speculation, since the outstanding diplomatic question mark attending Philippine independence is the attitude Japan will assume toward the islands after American control has ceased.

The radiocast left much unsaid, it is held, including any explanation of the reason for the visit. The President of the Philippine Commonwealth, like other public officials, finds it difficult to divorce his private vacationings from his public position.

The speculation concerning the actual implications of his visit to Japan is not lessened by his radio denials.

Every effort is made to avoid offending Japan. He said:

"I am not one of those to entertain enemy feelings as to the attitude of Japan toward the Philippines when we shall have become independent. Our preparations for national defense is not due to our fears that any nation has untoward designs against our independence and territorial integrity, but rather to the fact that in any event it is the primary function of every Government to insure its own protection and that universal military training is wholesome to the youth of the land, for it stimulates national discipline. The security of the Philippines, in my opinion, will depend more upon the Philippines themselves and their Government than upon the designs of foreign powers.

"We neither constitute a menace to any Nation nor can we be of any help to any other in its self-defense unless we become a part of that Nation upon our own initiative and will. We are not extraordinarily rich in natural resources as to make it worthwhile for any Nation to conquer our territory. There is, therefore, nothing to jeopardize the belief that a wanton aggression against us may be contemplated by any foreign power.

"This is not to say, however, that we can feel perfectly free to do as we please in our relations with foreign nations with regard to their rights, and the rights of their nationals, of trading with the Philippines. The time is past when any Nation can enclose itself behind four given walls. We are part of the world and we must live with the world. We must devise and execute our national policies with a clear vision and a keen consciousness of the realities of the present state of international relationships. We must enter war: that are fair and just and conduct our affairs so as not to give an excuse on the part of any foreign power to interfere in our affairs or to involve us in jeopardizing the lives of other Nations.

"I am convinced that America in granting us independence does it upon the assumption that she has stayed in the Philippines long enough and has given the Philippines sufficient training to enable them to assume full responsibility for their national affairs. America when she has granted us independence will not guide our destiny nor will she assume responsibility for our mistakes. When America leaves the islands, she will do it feeling that she has discharged her duties toward the Philippines fully and to the best of their interests."

Mr. Quezon skates lightly over the question of Japan's attitude toward an independent Philippines, in face of Japan's repeated indications of desire for more influence over the islands. Unlike Manchukuo and many parts of China, the Philippines offer warmer and congenial outlets for Japan's surplus population.

Regarding proposals to neutralize the Philippines, Mr. Quezon expressed confidence in Japan's full compliance with any neutrality accord, although at this moment Japan is disregarding every treaty commitment by attacking the entire administrative structure and the territory of the Chinese Republic.

Regarding neutralization, and the belief that he had placed himself in the position of appearing to influence foreign affairs, still reserved to the United States, Mr. Quezon said:

"It should be borne in mind that the Government of the United States has reserved to itself the control and supervision of the foreign powers of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and, therefore, any negotiations having for its object the neutralization of the Philippines would have to be conducted by the Government of the United States with such powers as America may choose to invite to participate in that compact."

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Paris Visit Marks Strength Of Franco-British Alliance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 19—With a cordial warmth and simple sincerity France today welcomed the first British Monarch to step upon its shores in a state visit since 1914.

There can be little doubt of what was in the thoughts of the cheering crowds – which acclaimed King George and Queen Elizabeth. For the man in the street, as well as for the Government officials and diplomatist, the "Entente Cordiale"—the Franco-British alliance—stands as today's best guarantee of European peace.

The political significance of the Royal visit is emphasized by the letters which passed between the British and French Prime Ministers before the visit began. It was not lost upon French observers that Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, declared that this correspondence had "once more shown the close accord which exists between the two Governments on all matters of common concern." By this Mr. Chamberlain is understood to have meant the whole European situation in which this "close accord"—firmly based as it is upon enduring ideals of democratic freedom —may obviously be of utmost consequence.

Moreover, Paris echoes a British assessment which sees the visit as evidence of a neighborly relationship which "does not seek to exclude any nation of good will from the priceless benefits of international amity."

It has been accidental that the visit has taken place at the moment when anxiety over the situation in Czechoslovakia has caused a sudden slump in the Berlin stock exchange, and when also question hangs in the balance of the materialization of the French-Italian agreement parallel to that already signed though not yet implemented between Rome and London. Nevertheless its significance has been enhanced rather than otherwise by the simultaneous existence of such causes of disquiet.

Lord Halifax and some of his chief Foreign Office coadjutors today form part of the impressive retinue accompanying the King, thereby enabling political discussions to take place in Paris. These discussions, although in themselves entirely pacific, cannot be divested altogether of military significance, because, as The Times of London recalls today, "Since the denunciation of Locarno by Germany two years ago, British and French armed assistance has been mutually repledged for the event of unprovoked aggression upon either."

New Agreements Denied

LONDON, July 19 (AP) — As King George VI and Queen Elizabeth left for a four-day State visit to France, informed quarters said no new political commitments were expected to result from the talks between British and French statesmen during the royal tour. The greatest stress was laid upon the "symbolic import" of the handshake between the two countries. However, Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, will confer with Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister. The two were expected to reaffirm pledges of aid against aggressors and renew their determination to stand together in diplomatic dealings with others.

Britain definitely is committed to defend both France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made this clear in a general statement on foreign policy March 24 when he said:

"Our existing commitments which might lead to the use of our arms for a purpose other than our own defense were first of all the defense of France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression."

British officials carefully excluded any suggestion that the two foreign ministers would touch upon disarmament, which was broached last week by President Roosevelt and by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Tickets to Paris Donated

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—Two million francs (about $55,000) worth of free railway tickets were distributed to French provincial officials to assure their presence at the Paris festivities for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Beneficiaries of the passes included mayors and departmental and municipal officials.

They were requested to attend all ceremonies.

Paris Offers a Welcome Fit for a King

International; Wide World; Acme

France's Capital Adorns Itself for Arrival of the British Monarch and His Queen

With All France Eager to Show Its Cordiality, Paris Has Outdone Itself in Decorations Designed to Please the Royal Visitors. The Entrance to a Parisian Department Store Pictured (Upper Left) Is Typical of the Motif Adopted by Most of the Smart Shops. Upper Center—The King and Queen of England. Upper Right—Hundreds of Workmen Have Been Busy Putting Up Pylons. Here Are Shown Poles Decorated With the Colors of France and England Along the Champs Elysées. Below Artists Are Seen Painting the Coat of Arms of England and the Insignia of the French Republic on a Locomotive.

Virginia Public Affairs Institute Ends

By H. B. Elliston
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Another successful conference of the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, has come to an end, and the speakers and members of the round-table discussions have returned to their homes in all sections of the Union, refreshed and stimulated by this rubbing together of minds eager to find the facts and to use them in a better ordering of society.

Charlottesville is hot in July. Moreover, the subjects of discussion at the Institute are apt to produce more heat than light. But neither the weather nor the topics leave any blisters in Virginia, for the climate is tempered by the sweet balm of Albemarle County and the velvety softness of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The topics are tranquillized by the Jeffersonian scene of discussion. For any members who may forget where they are, Thomas Jefferson's line, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man" decorated the program conspicuously.

In this atmosphere the conference, the twelfth of its kind, has discussed the general theme of economic stability and social security. As usual the theme was given a world-wide application. The program took in particularly the Far East and South America. It dwelt upon the intangibles as well as the tangibles in human relations. For instance, the place of the Church formed the subject of a forum. However, lest the discussions should be too extensive, there was an intensive explanation with unemployment compensation as the subject.

Around all phases of such topics a selected group of speakers gave formal addresses, which were then examined at round-table conferences.

In the round-table discussion on international good will, which was led by Dr. Robert McElroy, former Harmsworth professor of American history at Oxford, war and dishonesty were labeled "unprofitable servants." Our need for a new consecration to end them obtained unanimous assent. But this year there was a healthy awareness of the shortcomings of written pledges. Particularly the conferees felt that the "freezing of the status quo" in a dynamic world had to be recognized as a mistake.

Rather than engage in fresh covenants, therefore, the conferees declared that past pledges must be subject to lawful and orderly repudiation when conditions change, if economic stability is not to be destroyed from time to time by war. The conference saw this safeguard in Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The new movement toward Christian unity was explained and discussed at the round-table conference on "the Church faces an insecure world." The Rev. Deane Edwards, Associate Secretary of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, was the leader of this discussion.

In the course of debate it was asked whether the Church had a message to give to those engaged in present economic controversy. Many have been the complaints of the side-taking of some churchmen in economic matters. Members of this conference felt that any message which the Church had to give must be spiritual. They thus endorsed the message of last year's Oxford Conference, which said "in the economic sphere the first duty of the Church is to insist that economic activities, like every other department of human life, stand under the judgment of Christ."

The round-table discussion on the Far East was a kind of symposium of situations and views presented by speakers specializing in different fields. Soon after the two-week discussion broke up, on Saturday, the leader, Grover Clark, passed on. Professor Clark had led this round table at Virginia for seven successive years, and his labors have helped thousands of members better to understand the problems of the Far East. He was a native of Japan, lived for many years in Peking, where he was owner-editor of the Peking Leader, and at the time of his passing was Professor of Economics at the University of Denver.

Professor Clark's last words might be reprinted as his epitaph:

"We all desire peace—that peace in which men and women and little children can walk upright, free, and fearless, and secure in mind and body. But in the new world which we have created, we cannot be sure of that peace even by our own firesides if there be not peace everywhere. We can have world-wide peace only by establishing effectively world-wide mutual respect, mutual equality of economic opportunity, and mutual justice between the nations.

"The United States, because it is the richest, the most powerful, and the least menaced of all the nations, must take its proper place in creating an effective world system for the collective guarantee of the security of individual nations. If we fail to do this, we will have been recreant to the duty and the privilege which is ours: to carry on under the conditions of life in the modern world the splendid struggle to achieve for mankind the opportunity to realize the right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' which the founder of this University so aptly defined as the primary object of the American people."

In the amphitheater leaders of all the political parties spoke at evening sessions. They drew crowds additional to the members of the Institute. Altogether the program was rich and satisfying.

Germany Compels Aid to Army

BERLIN, July 18 (AP)—The Government today published a far-reaching decree making deliveries in kind and loan of material objects for military purposes obligatory on all inhabitants and juridical persons in Germany.

The law, signed July 13 but appearing only today in the official Gazette, is based on the Nazi principle of "the common weal precedes all private gain."

It asserts that "all inhabitants of the Reich's area, including juridical persons, are obliged to make deliveries in kind for defense purposes."

The Army Supreme Command in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior is entitled to establish special requisition offices.

The decree was signed by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick and Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command of German armed forces.

"These requisition offices," it said, "may demand from any person, subject to this law, that he permit the use of objects he owns or holds for safe keeping or that he transfer his rights to movable objects." (Real Estate, however, was not included.)

The law provided compensation for "all deliveries which cannot justly be demanded free of charge." It also provided for payment where objects turned over to the military are lost, damaged or unduly worn.

It specifically mentioned material armed forces would need during marches, maneuvers or special emergencies.

These include board and keep, delivery of fodder and motor fuel, use of hydrants, water tanks, plants for the dissemination of news, tools for camps and bivouacs, electric current, use of horses and vehicles of all sorts and other auxiliary transportation means.

Los Angeles Seeks Silence, But How?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Noise has officially become a civic problem here. Repair of dents in automobile fenders has become the major issue. City Manager C. W. Koiner recently appealed to the City Planning Commission to help the law and its minions combat the new crisis as successfully as they have contended against barking dogs and loud radios.

The Commission opened the discussion with a subdued tap of the gavel. The first obstacle they encountered was the realization that noise refuses to be zoned, and, in perplexity, issued a plea for suggestions from the public, then adjourned to think the situation through, and assigned the matter to the police, who must measure by ear the trespasses of radio dialers, dog-owners, and repairmen.

Library Sets Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—Visitors at the Huntington Library here in the year ending last June 30 set an all-time record: 192,565, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year and almost double the low record of 1933-34. There were 272 free visiting days during the past year, with an average attendance of 708.

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Queen's Favorite Colors Used

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 19—In lime-tree green and cream—favorite colors of the Queen—the State apartments in the Palais d'Orsay were entirely redecorated to receive King George and Queen Elizabeth.

More than 11,000 square meters of walls and ceilings have been repainted and regilded in preparation for the royal visit. Nearly 400 workers have been busy for several months renovating the great rooms where the King and Queen will reside during their three days in Paris.

The basic decorative scheme of all the state salons and bedrooms remains what it always has been, the rather ornate but very effective Second Empire style; but into these rooms have been brought many of the choicest and most beautiful pieces of historic furniture in France. Queen Elizabeth's suite has been furnished in the Louis XVI style, and it is understood that she is to have the bed in which Marie Antoinette once slept.

King George's room—the same bedroom which was occupied by King George V in 1914—is decorated and furnished in the Empire style. The bed in which he will sleep will be that used by Napoleon. The color scheme of the room is old gold and dark green. It is said that, since etiquette requires that only the King and Queen should be seated in armchairs, only two chairs with arms have been placed in each room. All the other seats are either stools or straight backed chairs without arms.

Notable among the decorations of the royal suite, especially the big salon between the King's and Queen's bedrooms, are the beautiful Beauvais tapestries on the walls. Less notable, but probably equally important, are the bathrooms which on the occasion of the royal visit have been remodeled and brought up to date, as their fittings were left over from the last century!

The Palais d'Orsay is at present the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and contains as well the offices of the Minister and his assistants. It was built in the middle of the 19th century and since then has served as a State residence for royal visitors in Paris. It overlooks the Seine to the north, while southward the State apartments open on to a quiet garden filled with trees.

Badgastein Gives Tourist a Sense Of Solid Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BADGASTEIN, German Austria —It was a clever device of nature to place mountains beside valleys and to draw valleys between mountains. One is most vividly convinced of that as he ascends the Gastein River toward a magnificent range of Alps known as the Hohe Tauern. The tourist cannot go over these ridges in an automobile because it is one of the lines of mighty Alpine heights, over which there is no road. However, there is a long tunnel so you could put your auto on the train and take it with you through the wall of rocks.

Before starting this trip through the hole in the rocks, you would doubtless spend a few days at Badgastein, a resort where Kings, Presidents and Foreign Ministers gather. From your hotel you would look up at the towering, snow-covered Tauerns and down on a verdant valley covered with smooth meadows, streaked with pine trees and dotted with beautiful, bright, clean villages.

Of course, if you were in a boisterous mood you would hardly come to Badgastein. If you wanted to tear up cliffs, sing rollicking songs, and smack your lips over chicken you ate with your fingers, you could not come here, for this is a "swell" place for solid people, who are in a contemplative mood. Here you come to restore your faith in cosmic stability. Gigantic ridges behind you, deep dense forests about you, a terrific, unabating rivulet, a soothing valley with spacious old houses, all freshly painted, and massive hotels filled with the pillars of society, that is, with people who make treaties, write books, run banks, belong to grand families, and wear stately clothes.

A few days in such a place does everybody good. And when you had enough of it, you would just ride through the tunnel and stop at beautiful, wild, jaunty Malnitz, on the other side where you could yodel and frolic and eat picnic lunches in your shirt sleeves—all on top of the Alps.

Forest Fires Set, Is Officials' Belief

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19 (AP)—The trails of incendiarists were sought in forests of western Washington, center of the Pacific Northwest fire siege that has blackened thousands of acres of timber land.

Forest Supervisor T. S. Goodyear said incendiarism "unquestionably" figured in the 25,000-acre Ryderwood-Mt. Abernety fire in southwest Washington.

"We believe eight fires were deliberately set in Thurston County last week," Supervisor Goodyear said. "Investigators also picked up piles of oily rags placed in forest areas in King County."

Steamship company officials blamed forest fire smoke and fog for a collision of the Seattle-bound liner Mt. McKinley with the tanker Agwiworld off Ediz Hook, Port Angeles, Wash. The Mt. McKinley reported only minor damages.

In British Columbia a 20-square-mile blaze near Campbell River swept southward on a five-mile front toward Quinsan, on Vancouver Island.

Medical Leaders Attack Federal Health Program

WASHINGTON, July 19—Officials of the American Medical Association heaped criticism today on a Presidential committee's recommendation for an $850,000,000 Government health program.

Presentation of the proposal by a Committee on Medical Care appointed by President Roosevelt started an immediate dispute.

Dr. Irwin Abell of Louisville, Ky., President of the A. M. A., termed the program unworkable. Dr. Hugh Cabot of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., leader of the "rebel" group in the Medical Association, replied, "Maintenance of the standards of medical practice by the medical profession as at present organized has been grossly unsatisfactory."

Criticism of Proposal

Dr. Olin West, Secretary of the A. M. A., and Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Association's Journal, joined Dr. Abell in preparing a more complete criticism of the proposal.

In his first comment, Dr. Abell argued that further studies were needed because medical requirements varied widely in different localities. He added, "Those people who think they can devise a centrally controlled medical-service plan which can be fitted to the varying conditions of the states, counties, and cities of this country are discussing theories which no practical health administrator could possibly approve."

Federal-State Program

It became apparent, however, that the Social Security Board, the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department, the Public Health Service, and other Federal agencies concerned with the Nation's health had perfected the Federal-State program without the advice of the Medical Association.

Clifford E. Waller, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, presented a part of it dealing with expansion of general health services which alone would provide up to $100,000,000 annually for public medical care during the next seven years.

Young Democrats Listen to Pepper

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper of Florida told the national convention of Young Democrats July 16 the only hope for a liberal Government is the Democratic Party, and the only hope for that party is to remain liberal.

"The people have now become articulate," Senator Pepper said. "They have found out by bitter experience what happens to them when their lives and their destinies are under the dominion of a Government the chief concern of which is for a class and not the whole people and the chief characteristics of which are favoritism and cowardice.

"They are determined that they will no longer be the pawns in the game; they will be the players.

"Any party which in its heart keeps faith with them, which does not trifle with their confidence or its solemn obligation to govern, they will stand by with almost Pythian loyalty. But woe unto the unfaithful. They will spew them out of their mouths."

Crusaders Brought Cane

Sugar cane was brought to Europe by the Crusaders.

Paris in 'Chic Ensemble' To Greet King and Queen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Like some great legendary diamond exquisitely set in emerald green along the silver Seine, Paris blazes blue, white, and red under the brilliant summer sun to receive the visit of Britain's King and Queen.

No more exquisitely chic ensemble ever emerged from the French Capital's greatest dressmaking houses than the decorations which adorn the "city of light." Color there is in abundance, gold and silver, flags and pennants, standards and seals and coats of arms; but there is also order, style, and plan.

Lavish restraint is the keynote. Berlin and Rome, entertaining dictatorial visitors, may have been more overwhelmingly totalitarian, more ominously dramatic. But Paris has unquestionably surpassed them in grace, finesse, and beauty.

The Capital has not been transformed or rebuilt; it has been adorned and transfigured with color and light. As a Paris gown is designed to enhance and emphasize the individuality of the wearer, and not to submerge or conceal it, so the decorative scheme of the city is effective without exaggeration.

Trees and Lawns

Thus the Avenue Foch, along which the King and Queen will pass first of all as they leave the little railway station on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne, has not one single flag nor decoration of any kind. Justly proud of its reputation as one of the most beautiful avenues in the world, the former Avenue du Bois seems to point to its magnificent trees and lawns and flowers as if to say: "These are my jewels! What need of any others?"

As they come out of the "gare," however, under the vast panoply draped in gigantic French and British flags, the visiting Sovereigns will see facing them a gracefully welcoming statue of France framed by the Tricolor and the Union Jack. Then, through the deep green lane of giant chestnut, elm, and acacia, they ascend the sloping avenue to the climax of their reception, the Place de l'Etoile.

Here, again, restraint has not been lacking. The imposing Arc de Triomphe has been left untouched in its monumental simplicity. Under its majestic gray bulk burns the Eternal Flame at the grave of France's Unknown Soldier.

Around the Place, on the other hand, high white and gold towers hold flags, tier upon tier of Union Jack and Tricolor. Between each square tower is a tall gilded column crowned with a golden laurel wreath. Encircling the Place in front of these will be the Cadets of Saint-Cyr, the French West Point, splendid in their red trousers, blue coats, and high red and white plumed hats.

Decoration of People

Down the broad Avenue des Champs Elysées, it is the people of Paris, massed on the wide sidewalks and packed in the windows and on the rooftops of the buildings, who will form a décor of waving flags.

The Rond Point is a masterpiece of French taste. Behind each of the six crystal fountains by Lalique have been erected two high slender pyramids of mirror glass. Between these almost ethereal shafts of silver light will be more blue, white, and red flags. Against this background of color and form, the illuminated fountains will play in graceful movement, while around it all rises the dark green of great chestnut trees, already slightly tinged with summer tan.

Between the Rond Point and the Place de la Concorde the Avenue des Champs Elysées is lined with high masts tipped with golden points, and draped in even folds with the French and British colors down to within about 12 feet of the ground. The base is a gilded concrete affair in an attractive pattern of laurel leaves. These masts rise between the trees on both sides of the street.

Coats of Arms

On the far side of the Place de la Concorde, up on the balustrade of the Tuileries Gardens, two monumental standards or coats of arms arise. One is the British Lion and Unicorn, the other the French Republic's Fasces surrounded with the olive and oak branches, all in burnished gold.

Looking up the Rue Royale, the King and Queen will see building and shop fronts draped in alternate streamers of the French and British flags, and at the end, in front of the Greco-Roman Madeleine with its towering stone columns, a big French tricolor cocarde and astylized Union Jack side by side.

Perhaps the high point of the decorative scheme, however, is the Place Vendome. This indescribably beautiful place, and the Rue de la Paix leading from it to the Opéra, have been given an air of ancient regal splendor by the placing of heavy red velvet hangings outside the symmetrical windows, with the rich gold RF of the Republic in the center of each. The Napoleonic column in the center of the Place has been surrounded with a geometrical garden of green hedge and flowers. The whole effect is one of beauty and majesty combined with grace and beauty of proportion which epitomizes the decorative genius of France.

Educators Back Welfare Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—Acceptance by more than 100 Presidents of colleges and universities of membership on the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, Educational Division, has been announced by Dr. Gould Wickey, chairman.

"The purpose of the committee is to insure stronger financial and moral support for educatioal institutions throughout the United States," Dr. Wickey said. "Its members will aid in preparing a preliminary survey of the needs and problems of privately-supported educational, character-building, and welfare agencies, and participate in the inter-faith National Stewardship Movement."

Australian Leader Speaks for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The responsibility of natural science in devices its creates was alluded to by Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons, who came to Melbourne University recently to receive an honorary Doctorate of Laws.

"Knowing the influence which a university has in affairs of men, I appeal to you to use your talents and abilities in the cause of peace," Mr. Lyons said in his address. "Art and science should not be turned toward the creation of more engines of destruction and misery."

Circumstances denied him an academic career and his life had followed another path, Mr. Lyons said.

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Free Parochial School Busses Advocated in Albany Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19—Buckling down to a floor schedule of morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, the 168 delegates to New York State's Constitutional Convention are hammering away this week at the bedrock stratum of their redrafting task. The fact reflects sharply in debate which carries increasingly the emphasis of partisan attitudes in a year of political portent.

The election-conscious body is today offering favorable auspices for the long-pending Roman Catholic proposal of free motor bus transportation of parochial school pupils. This had been advanced to third reading, without opposition, as an amendment to the present constitutional ban against State fiscal aid of any kind to denominational schools.

Court Ruled Bill Out

The issue has figured repeatedly in legislative sessions in Albany with clear intent to affect Roman Catholic schools, and the extent of the forces organized behind this clerical lobby had tangible evidence in the 1936 Governorship campaign, when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's veto of the first Roman Catholic bus bill to pass the Legislature was credited with costing him 100,000 votes in New York City alone. With repassage of the bill, the Governor had signed it, and it was made the subject of a taxpayers' court action which brought the ruling that the State could not legally spend money on the transportation of pupils to other than public schools.

Meanwhile, the revisionists awaited issuance today of the steeply contested reapportionment question which will be presented by H. Duane Bruce, Chairman of the Republican-controlled Committee on Organization of the Legislature.

The Democrats have ready a counter-amendment for redistricting, which its sponsor, John T. McCall of New York City, will move to have brought out for debate. Failing in this, he will submit it as an amendment to, or a substitution for, the Republican plan.

This pending controversy has made for intensive scrutiny of the State map with relation to the three-ply recharting of Senate, Assembly, and Congressional districts, and a multitude of amendments are ready for Democratic projection when the latter proposition, sponsored by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., comes up.

Civil Service Pensions

Strong political import also attached to the proposal to establish State and municipal civil service pension systems on a contractual basis, now on the convention calendar. Reported out by the committee on Governor and Other State Officers, with Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., as sponsor, the amendment is designed to offset Indiana and Illinois Supreme Court rulings that a pension right did not become contractual until the beneficiary had actually retired.

"Membership in any pension or retirement system of the State or of a civil division thereof shall be a contractual relationship, the benefit of which shall not be diminished or impaired," Mr. Bennett's proposal reads.

Behind the suggested change is a long resistance to reforms that would put the $400,000,000 New York City pension system on a sound actuarial basis, equalizing a situation under which City firemen make no contributions and may be retired after 20 years of service, police contribute 2 per cent of their salaries and may be retired after 25 years of service, and the great majority of city employees pay in from 5 to 10 per cent, with the City matching their contributions. The remainder of fire and police pension reserves is built up out of tax funds.

The Bennett proposal is seen by opponents as barring City as well as State from ever increasing the contributions to be paid in by the present members of the nonactuarial systems. All moves to correct disparities have been waylaid for years by the political force of the fire and police legions.

Lehman on Diversion

A third emergency message from Governor Lehman was in the convention record today, warning against the amendment now being debated to ear-mark half of the State's $63,000,000 gasoline tax for highway purposes. This setting aside of special funds for special purposes wonld "place the State and its taxpayers in a highly difficult and vulnerable position," the Governor said, recounting the difficulties he had encountered in "finding sufficient money during a depression to maintain even the essential services of Government." Moreover, he held, it would set a tempting precedent for other groups of taxpayers.

"At best the financing of Government in the future will be an extremely difficult problem," the Governor wrote. "I earnestly urge that your honorable body do not add to that problem by writing into our Constitution a mandate which cannot be carried out over a long period of years without serious threat to the credit of our State and to the well-being of our people."

The Finance Committee of the convention likewise is arrayed against the proposal, and the Governor's plea for its defeat was seen today as insuring negative action.

Supporters of the change decried the Governor's intervention as an attempt "to run this convention by correspondence." The instant defense by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader, extolling Mr. Lehman as a "great and outstanding" Governor who had made State Government "more than a matter of figures—who took into consideration the problems of the underprivileged," brought the equally partisan Republican reminder that the convention was "not seconding a nomination for United States Senator."

Five Air Lines Project New York Terminal

Louis H. Dreyer Photo; John B. Peterkin, Architect

Modern Complement to Grand Central Rail Terminal, Which Stands Opposite

New York to Have Union Air Depot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A modern age complement to the Grand Central Terminal in Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is soon to rise on the vacant site opposite the great railroad depot in plans for a Union Airways Terminal now before the Department of Housing and Buildings for approval.

Designed by the architect, John B. Peterkin, the $1,000,000 project is the joint undertaking of the United, Eastern, American, Pan American, and Transcontinental and Western air-line systems. It has the sponsorship of Floyd de L. Brown, head of the Bethlehem Engineering Corporation, and it is learned here that financial arrangements have been consummated.

Construction is scheduled to start on Sept. 1 for completion in time for the New York World's Fair, 1939.

The terminal blueprint features a central waiting room, 140 by 60 feet, with ticket offices, information desks, and other passenger facilities for air-line travel, including a turntable for motor vehicles taking travelers to and from the airport. The building will also house offices, restaurants, stores, and a newsreel theater.

Insurance Denied To Union Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Presumably due to the companies' views on the hazards of being a labor leader, a large number of automobile collision policy cancellations have been reported to the State Insurance Commissioner, Owen B. Hunt.

"We can do nothing about it," said Mr. Hunt. "Virtually every company reserves the right to cancel its policies on written notice."

The Commissioner's statement followed a protest from Saul C. Waldbaum, Philadelphia attorney for the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.

"We ask that you use your power to bring about a termination of what is a very unfair and improper effort by a corporate body to discriminate against one particular class of persons," Mr. Waldbaum urged on behalf of Carl Bersing, local representative of the Committee for Industrial Organization union and President of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council.

According to the labor attorney, Mr. Bersing was issued a policy on his car May 23 and that the company, an out-of-State firm, cancelled it June 30 without explanation.

"As near as we can paraphrase the position of the company," asserted Mr. Waldbaum, "they have cancelled the policy for the reason that Mr. Bersing is a 'C. I. O. organizer,' that as such he is a risk the company does not wish to take, and further that his position is hazardous and that he is likely to have a number of enemies."

The policy embodied the company's right of cancellation, the attorney admitted, but it also disclaimed liability for "damage resulting from riot attending a strike," he said. He protested what he termed "unfair and vicious discrimination against labor organizers and the trade union movement."

F. B. I. Fingerprint Files Get 9,000,000th Card

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nine million fingerprint cards now are on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Director J. Edgar Hoover said that prints No. 9,000,000 were those of Isiah Grant, who was arrested at Miami, Fla., July 10. A check of the Bureau files disclosed, Mr. Hoover said, that Grant was wanted in Pittsburgh, Pa., on a charge of murder.

The indentification division receives more than 7,000 fingerprints cards daily from 11,000 agencies in this Country and 83 foreign identification bureaus.

Hart to Head Fair Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19 — Maj. Charles S. Hart, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has been appointed Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Fraternal and Service Organizations for the New York World's Fair 1939, according to an announcement today. The committee is to be responsible for the organization of 43 fraternal and service groups in connection with activities at the Fair.

Bumper Wheat Crop in Canada

WINNIPEG, July 18 (CP)—With general harvesting only a month away, approximately 10 days later than last year, present conditions give promise to the heaviest Canadian wheat crop in 10 years and the best financial returns to farmers since 1929.

Growing conditions have been ideal for the most part, only a few scattered areas in the three Prairie Provinces reporting immediate need of rain. Moisture stands at 94 per cent of normal against 64 per cent on the same date a year ago. Manitoba is 80, Saskatchewan 94, and Alberta 96 per cent of normal.

Should present favorable conditions continue until harvest, it is estimated production will exceed the 10-year average of 311,000,000 bushels. Estimates of some grain men go as high as 350,000,000 bushels. Canadian wheat production last year was only 182,505,000 bushels.

Permanent damage to wheat is placed by statisticians at only 13 per cent compared with 60 per cent for the same period last year. Drought and grasshoppers have been mainly responsible. Wheat is 77 per cent headed, the same percentage as at this time last year. Average height is 25 inches against 14 inches last year.

Rust has appeared at 31 observers' stations in Manitoba, only three reporting it as serious. In Saskatchewan, rust is present at 30 points with only one reporting it as serious. No reports of rust have come from Alberta.

Value of last year's short western wheat crop was placed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at $157,000,000 when price of No. 1 northern averaged $1.36 a bushel. It is early to hazard the value of this year's crop, but some grain men believe the return will triple that of last season, even with lower prices now prevailing, if conditions continue favorable.

America and World Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

brought $1.22 a bushel a year ago now sells for 69 cents.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, vainly tried to adjust supply to demand, but first there were droughts, and now the bumper crop. As an inducement to farmers to restrict production and to hold off crops for better prices, the Government will make loans against advance crops. A condition for such benefits is, of course, that acreage shall be restricted. Under the terms of the 1938 Farm Act, Mr. Wallace has set the acreage to be planted for next year at 55,000,000, or one third less than the unusually large plantings of this year. Only this much acreage can participate in soil-conservation and crop-loan benefits. If more is planted, compulsory marketing quotas may take the place of these controls. The situation graphically illustrates that the farmer has two difficulties, small crops and big crops and how to get the happy mean unless sheer chance is to govern is the problem of the Government.

Limited amounts of wheat are being taken off the market. The Commodity Credit Corporation expects to make loans to farmers, taking liens on their crop as collateral. This will take some grain off the market. The prospective loan rate will run between 62 and 80 cents a bushel; the farmer will be offered enough to make his wheat worth $1.15 a bushel, the parity price set by Mr. Wallace. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation also is buying upward of 125,000 barrels of surplus flour for free distribution, requiring about 575,000 bushels.

Now attention has turned to the export market. Mr. Wallace last week expressed the hope no other nation would precipitate a general resort to export subsidies and added that the United States "would like to stay in the world wheat market on a basis of co-operation with other countries and on a basis of getting our fair share of the export demand." He warned that "we probably can go farther than anyone else" if subsidies should be forced.

Nations Ponder Grain Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

els) which is 10,000,000 quintals short of the Nation's annual consumption.

Russia's crop is expected to be at least equal that of 1937. Recent figures published on the 1937 crop reveal how decrees offering concessions to collective and individual peasants were published in an effort to produce a bumper crop last year. By increasing farm-machine production, fertilizer production, and by introducing about 64 per cent more machine-farming, the 1937 crop was increased by 50 per cent over the previous year. In 1936 production was below the pre-war consumption. Trotskyism and "wrecking" were blamed for this condition, and political purges followed.

Italy, on the other hand, constitutes a problem in the world wheat market in that Premier Mussolini refuses to import wheat to make up for the shortage in his country due to dry weather. This eliminates one market for a country burdened with a surplus crop.

Italy's wheat shortage of 1936—rectified by the import of more than 1,500,000 tons of foreign wheat—resulted in a grave trade deficit. The 1937 crop was approximately adequate for Italy's needs. Importation of foreign wheat to balance the deficiency in the 1938 wheat crop seriously would impair a trade system in which a lack of foreign exchange already is apparent. Premier Mussolini, in a recent speech, declared the crop would be enough for Italian consumption, although reports of bread made with percentages of rice, maize, and leguminous flour indicate substitutions may be necessary.

California Names Four Professors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Four full professors have been added to the faculty of the Los Angeles Campus of the University of California to round out the vacancies in the higher ranks of the 300 instructors and to bring here "men as good as can be found," according to Dr. Earle Raymond Hedrick, provost and vice-president.

The new professors, experts in their fields, are: James Gilluly, geology, formerly with the United States Geological Survey in Arizona; H. W. Schultz, economics, from the University of Chicago; T. Y. Thomas, mathematics, Princeton; and Hans Reichenbach, philosophy, University of Istanbul.

Dr. Hedrick also announced the appointment of 81 instructors, lecturers, and teaching assistants in the various departments.

Book Rounds Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California recently received its millionth book.

Wellsville Flames Kept Under Control

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Firefighters kept vigil today over a roaring blaze they had hemmed in after it did $1,000,000 damage to the $15,000,000 Sinclair Oil Company plant, killing three men and injuring 75.

They made no attempt to quench the crackling flames, fed from some undetermined source, but kept wary watch lest they spread.

One of the 16 huge tanks which blew up early in the fire Sunday night soared 500 feet and plunged red-hot into a crowd of scattering spectators, killing three.

New Nickel Postponed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mint has postponed the debut of the new Jefferson nickel until September.

The Fine Arts Commission is expected to give final approval to the revised design by Felix Schlag of Chicago in about a week. Then it will take three weeks to make a master die and about five weeks to mint enough nickels for simultaneous distribution throughout the country.

WPA Supervisor In Colorado Out

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Joseph B. Gillespie, Works Progress Administration Supervisor who was discharged July 17, denied he had engaged in political activity and indicated he would attempt to regain his position.

Paul D. Shriver, State WPA Administrator, discharged Mr. Gillespie and suspended Mrs. Martha Thorne, Zone Supervisor for women's and professional projects, for what Mr. Shriver held was political activity.

Mr. Shriver said three typists employed on a county-sponsored inventory project, of which Mr. Gillespie was supervisor, were found writing letters during working hours on stationery of the Pueblo County Democratic Central Committee. The letters, he added, thanked various organizations for assisting in arrangements for President Roosevelt's recent visit to Pueblo.

Mr. Gillespie and Mrs. Thorne, the latter demanding an investigation, denied political letters of any kind were written on WPA time.

E. J. McGuire, in charge of all WPA projects in the county, said the typists volunteered to write the letters and that the work was done after they had finished their regular work on the project.

Old Mining Town Thrills to Drama

CENTRAL CITY, Colo. (AP)—Janitors swept nosegays by the dozen off the small stage of this old mining town's Opera House July 17.

In their own way, the wilted flowers told the story of the success of another opening night in the 60-year-old stone theater perched more than a mile and a half above sea level in the Colorado Rockies.

The blossoms were hurled stageward by an audience that packed the place at $5 per head and greeted with shouted, whistled enthusiasm Robert Edmond Jones' vivid production of Victor Hugo's Spanish melodrama, "Ruy Blas."

The audience dined on roast squabs at the old Teller House which antedates the theater by a half dozen years. Then it moved up slanting Eureka Street for the play as young men costumed as dandies of the '70s came down ringing huge dinner bells to announce the curtain was about to go up.

Blonde Helen Chandler, perhaps the most beautiful of the leading women who have come from Broadway to play-act at Central City, was the leading lady. Bramwell Fletcher, who is Miss Chandler's husband, showed a Romeo-like fervor and dash as the servant who became a Grandee. However, the evening's top performance was Percy Waram's portrayal of the scheming Don Sallustio.

Whitey, Heroine Cat, Sleeps Through Honors

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The 11-year-old owner of Whitey, heroine cat, has tacked up substantial proof of his pet's bravery.

The evidence was a certificate of "meritorious service" awarded by the State Humane Society, which young Henry Wydro hung in a place of honor in his home.

Whitey several weeks ago dashed between firemen's legs into a burning barn and emerged with her week-old kitten in her mouth.

Last night, Whitey and the kitten slept soundly through an elaborate presentation ceremony, in which her feat was dramatized—with sound effects—and Mayor Tom Holling extolled her bravery.

The Mayor said Whitey was "a symbol of something that men and women honor all over the world—the instinct of motherhood."

Whitey awoke only when ensuing applause startled her. Her sole reaction was to draw the kitten into a more protective embrace.

Museum Party to Study Swordfish in Atlantic

NEW YORK (AP)—The second Michael Lerner-Cape Breton swordfish expedition will leave New York July 23, the American Museum of Natural History has announced.

The expedition will use Louisburg, Capt Breton Island, as its base, and will study the Atlantic run of all species related to the swordfish, such as marlin, tuna, and sailfish. The first studies, under the Museum auspices, were begun in 1936 by Michael Lerner, field associate of the Fish Department.

Harlan Evidence Shows Gaps Which U. S. Hopes to Bridge

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-Ku-Klux-Klan statute of 1870, which has been revived as a legal bludgeon to break the grip of a small oligarchy of employers on the social, economic, and political life of a community of 65,000 persons.

Conflicting Stories

Whatever the net outcome, it was definitely a day for the defense. Their most convincing success was the determined testimony of the common law wife of a Negro, Charles Scott, that he was not even in the camp on the day he had testified in plaintive tones that he had been forceably ejected from his house. Instead, her story was that he had deserted her there in an almost empty house, leaving her without money for rent and therefore subject properly and legally to eviction which she testified was carried out, but in as considerate a manner as such a proceeding can ever be accomplished.

Another possible score for the defense dealt with union membership cards. According to James Harmon, a discharged former employee of the Clover Fork Company, Taylor Miller, union leader, had approached him after his discharge with a proposal they give him a union membership card dated before his discharge in order that he could go before the Labor Board, claim he had been discharged for union activities, and obtain back pay and restoration of his job. Mr. Harmon said that he had been discharged fairly for negligence on his part. However, he conceded that previous to the trial he had told G men that his discharge was not justifiable.

Hundreds of cases of alleged discharge for union activities are pending now before the Labor Board.

Another important point made by the defense was that due to the floods which tied up rail traffic at Cincinnati in January, 1937, there were about 5,000 loaded cars of coal jammed up in Harlan. Two railroad police officers testified that they had asked Sheriff Theodore Middleton for special police help to protect this coal. This, defense contends, is the real reason why 15 special deputies were imported from Cincinnati that month, and not the fact that in that month the union made its first big drive to organize the County since the Wagner Act had been passed.

What was not explained was why, if there was such reasonable occasion for hiring of extra peace officers, they worked under numbers instead of names, and why no one has ever yet been able to give the names of any of them.

Taxi Men Defend Unthank

A battery of taxi drivers came to the defense of Ben Unthank, Chief Field Deputy of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, with testimony that they had not, as has been charged, been the means whereby Mr. Unthank approached one Eb Lewis and proposed that he take a job which might involve some shooting "to stir up the dust around the feet" of union men. Government witnesses had said Mr. Lewis was in a cab of the O. K. Taxi Company that day. Every driver of the Company denied that he had Mr. Lewis as a passenger at that period.

One of them, however, made an incidental and unexpected contribution to the lore of Harlan with testimony that he had frequently been trailed by representatives of a bus line in which the Middleton family was heavily interested and his business and passengers watched closely. The suggestion was that the taxis were considered by this family which was so influential in Harlan to constitute undesirable competition for their bus line.

A more serious setback for the defense occurred when they were trying to discredit a Government witness by a parade of evidence that he had operated an immoral establishment. One of their witnesses, Delbert Rogers, attempted to clinch this by testifying that he had patronized the establishment. On cross examination it developed that he had been a deputy sheriff at one time and as such had an obligation to close such establishments. His only excuse as to why he had not ended a condition of which he said he was personally aware was that once while he was a deputy he "walked by," and "they were quiet while he was walking by."

Jail Freedom

More Harlan lore came out in testimony of three witnesses that they were lodged in the Harlan jail over Feb. 9, 1937, the day Bennett Musick was killed, and that Lawrence Howard, an ace Government witness, was locked up with them that night and therefore could not, as he had testified, been invited by a band of deputies to accompany them on a ride "to get old man Musick."

But they gave a strange picture of that jail under cross examination. One admitted that he had just walked out. All of them said that they were given an unusual degree of freedom, in fact that prisoners frequently went in and out of jail at will. And they had a rather jolly time apparently. They had a favorite song which they said they sang in unison every night. They said Mr. Howard had the best voice and was indispensable to the harmony. They said he was in with them that night. But they gave the Government an opportunity which it will undoubtedly seek to perfect in their admission that the mere fact that Mr. Howard was officially booked in jail did not necessarily mean that he was there.

Three women witnesses produced an alibi on the night of the Musick killing for Frank White, a deputy who met his death two weeks ago but who so far as the jury is concerned is still a defendant. All three said he was in their company occupied with them in a round of soda pop drinking and phonograph playing at a succession of little roadside restaurants of a type which dot this countryside. Evening recreation of this type is common throughout these counties. The restaurants are small, perfectly respectable places not serving hard liquor, which boast as their center of attraction nickel phonographs with a constantly revised selection of records. Customers buy a bottle or two of pop, play out the selections, perhaps dancing in the limited space available.

Lee Fleenor, another defendant deputy, denied that he was present at the scene of the Musick killing, and was backed up in his story by his wife and two friends, all of whom said that they were with him in his bedroom that night where he lay with a slight indisposition.

Defense Witness Killed

CORBIN, Ky., July 19 (AP)—Oscar Skidmore, defense witness in the Harlan anti-labor conspiracy trial at London, Ky., was killed in collision of an automobile with a truck on a highway four miles east of here. It was the fourth fatality in the course of the 10-weeks-old trial. Three other men, either witnesses or defendants, have been fatally shot.

Mr. Skidmore was an employee of the Harlan Wallins Coal Company, Verda, a defendant company. He had not been called to the stand.

Another passenger in the automobile in which Mr. Skidmore was riding, Floyd Burkhard, suffered injuries.

The truck driver fled the scene, and his identity was not immediately learned.

Latest Air Route In Flights July 20

NEW YORK (AP)—Celebrations at several points along the Pennsylvania Central Airlines route will mark the inaugural flight July 20 of the latest extension of airmail and air passenger service, the airline announced July 17.

C. Bedell Monro, President of the Pennsylvania Central Airlines, said a plane carrying the first mail into the Soo country of Michigan would leave Detroit at 7:30 (E. S. T.) and make stops at Flint, Bay City, Saginaw, and Traverse City before arriving at Sault Ste. Marie.

Governor Murphy has been invited to christen the new flight, Monro said.

Regular passenger flights will begin about July 28.

Great Peace Parade To Mark War Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Elaborate plans to observe the twenty-fourth anniversary of the start of the World War with a gigantic peace parade here on Aug. 6 were revealed by the American Legion for Peace and Democracy today. Although the Great War actually began on Aug. 4, the League has selected the later date because it falls this year on Saturday.

Long lines of marchers will form ranks to parade through mid-town Manhattan streets early in the afternoon, according to the schedule of events. Preceding the parade will be a series of torchlight ceremonies on the evening of Aug. 5.

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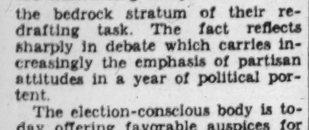

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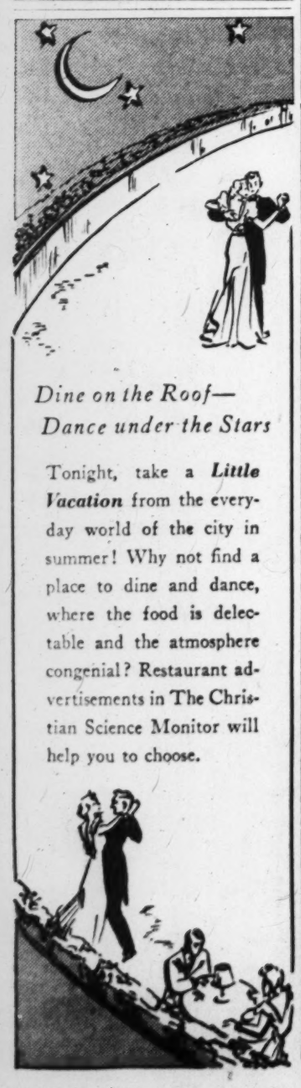

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Two Soviet 'Foreign Offices': A Contradiction in Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The old question—"Which of Russia's two foreign offices really directs Soviet foreign policy?"—has been revived with renewed force this summer, because the two foreign offices have seemed to be pulling against each other. The question is moreover of considerable interest outside the Soviet.

The official Soviet Foreign Office, directed by Maxim Litvinoff, has consented to join, even though half-heartedly, in support of the Anglo-French policy of "appeasement," to make an effort, at least, to discover whether a general European settlement is possible.

But at the same time, the so-called "second Soviet Foreign Office," the Communist International, has issued fresh instructions to its members and supporters in all countries to do everything in their power to upset all attempts at compromise with Germany, Italy, and Japan, which are alike described as "Fascist" countries. The Anglo-British policy is denounced in its entirety. A four-point anti-Fascist program is outlined, under the name of the Secretary-General of the Communist International, G. Dimitroff, which would completely upset all the proposals to which the regular Soviet Foreign Office has given full or partial support.

It is not surprising that observers are bewildered, and ask: "Which of these institutions reflects Russia's actual foreign policy?" Both are controlled by Russia's ruling Communist Party. Both have headquarters in Moscow, and are directed by men presumably in the good graces of Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator. Certainly the Communist International could not function in Moscow without the complete support and approval of the Soviet Government.

Fundamental Contradiction

Close observers suggest that the continued activity of these two Soviet "foreign offices" probably is symptomatic of a fundamental contradiction in the Soviet system and in the thoughts of those who have created it.

The Soviet regime, with all its striving toward "monolithic unity," actually is torn between two desires, one meaning peace and the other war. Mr. Stalin himself reflects this contradiction. As the head of a powerful, growing State, he wants peace to pursue his schemes of industrialization and development. He therefore supports every possible scheme for "appeasement." As a Marxist revolutionary leader, Mr. Stalin agrees with the Marxist analysis that Fascism at present is the chief obstacle in the way of world revolution. Before world revolution can be achieved, Fascism must first be destroyed. Communists must therefore support war on Fascist countries.

Mr. Dimitroff, the Bulgarian Communist, has become the "classic Marxist." He is upheld by Mr. Stalin in his thesis that foreign Communists, and the "international proletariat" in all non-Fascist countries, must bring pressure against their Governments so as to prevent any slight compromise with Fascist countries. Mr. Dimitroff declared that he is in a position to assure foreign workers that in this program they will have the full support of the Soviet Government.

Four-Point Program

He outlined a four-point program for their guidance:

1. Isolate Fascist regimes, economically, financially, and otherwise. In the words of President Roosevelt, "quarantine" them, as a danger to non-Fascist peoples.
2. Impose economic sanctions against the Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy, until they are forced to surrender fruits of conquest and to abandon plans of future conquest.
3. Combine workers of all non-Fascist countries to bring united pressure upon their Governments to frustrate any compromises or concessions to Fascist regimes.
4. Tighten the sympathetic bond between the Soviet Union and workers and Communists in other non-Fascist countries.

"Short-Range" Policies

Mr. Dimitroff apparently assumes that this program will lead to war with Fascist countries, as he declares it will "break the neck of Fascism once and for all." He can hardly believe that Fascist regimes will submit peaceably to this process.

Fortunately, if recent Soviet practice is followed, Moscow's official Foreign Office is permitted to direct "short-range" foreign policy, as one observer puts it, while the Communist International directs "long-range" policy. It therefore seems likely that Mr. Litvinoff, rather than Mr. Dimitroff, will receive the full support of the Soviet regime long enough to test the efficacy of the Anglo-French policy of "appeasement."

Illegal Operation: Surgeon Acquitted By Jury in Britain

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—The British medical profession believed it had won a notable victory in the acquittal today of Dr. William Aleck Bourne, prominent obstetrician, who performed an illegal operation to prevent a 15-year-old girl, victim of an assault, from becoming a mother.

The jury, which included two women, took 45 minutes to reach a verdict after Justice MacNaughten, summing up, said Dr. Bourne had performed "an act of charity without fee."

Cheers from the crowd, including leaders of the British medical profession and society people, greeted the verdict.

Dr. Bourne had insisted on being prosecuted in order to test Britain's rarely invoked statute against operations to prevent motherhood.

Leaders in the medical profession, including Baron Horder, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King, went to the defense of Dr. Bourne in the case, which was made a test to determine whether discretion should be allowed surgeons under the statute.

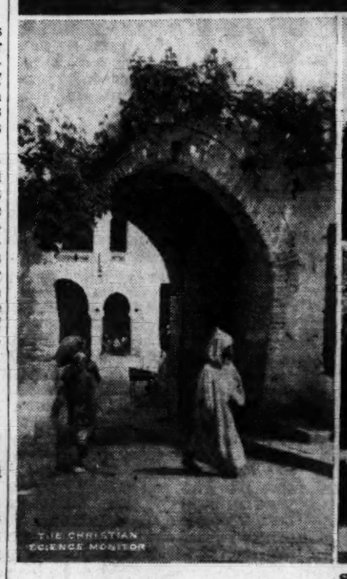
Loyalists' Chief For London Plan

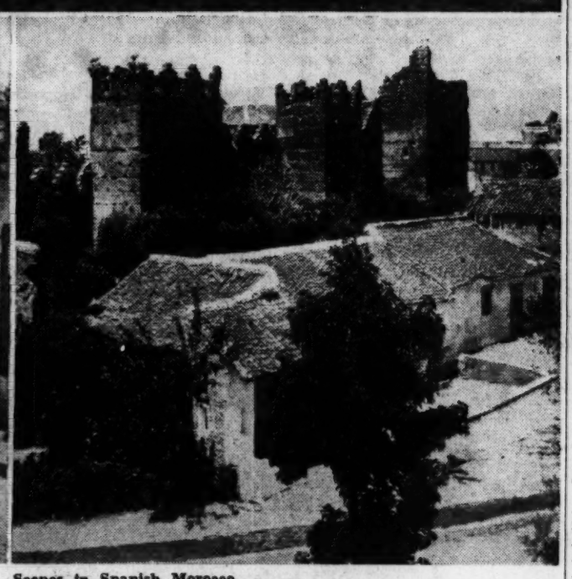
BARCELONA, July 19 (AP)—President Azana of Government Spain expressed confidence yesterday that fulfillment of the London plan for withdrawal of foreign volunteers would end the Spanish civil war.

Addressing the Nation by radio on the second anniversary of the conflict, President Azana declared that "foreign invasion" alone kept the war going. He referred to Italian and German aid to the Insurgents.

He criticized the slowness of the Nonintervention Committee, but asserted, "If they truly wished to extinguish war in Spain, they have only to accomplish quickly the London accord.

Spanish Insurgent Flag to Fly Here?





Scenes in Spanish Morocco

Top—Clouds in Blue North African Sky. Lower Left—Old Gate at Tetuan. Lower Right—Romantic Castle of Xauen Where Storks Act as Sentinels

Moorish Tribes Remain Loyal to Franco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Spanish Morocco—How has Spanish rule in Morocco stood up under the strain of two years of civil war in Spain?

The Nationalist movement began here, and it was largely due to the loyalty of the Moors that Gen. Francisco Franco was able to enjoy initial successes.

In actual fact the tribes are still as whole-heartedly in favor of the Nationalist cause, as they were at the beginning, a state of things largely due to the affection in which they hold the High Commissioner—Don Juan Beigbeder. Speaking Arabic fluently, thoroughly understanding the Moors, he has served for 13 years in Morocco having been a Captain in the First Moorish Infantry at the time when General Franco was also in the regiment. The aim of his administration is to be both patriarchal and despotic.

The Moors fighting in Spain are volunteers—a point that is not generally realized. So many kaids have offered the services of themselves and their tribesmen that the High Commissioner has had to persuade a number of them to remain on the land.

It is no secret, moreover, that many of the Moors who volunteered to fight for Insurgent Spain actually have come over the border from French Morocco.

The Moors in Spanish Morocco seem satisfied, and there appears no question of the country's being held by force, for except in the precidios of Ceuta and Melilla, which are part of Spain, there are few soldiers.

Another point that impresses one is the emptiness of the prisons. Nothing annoys the tribesmen more than to be imprisoned for some petty offense. The authorities follow the policy of striking only when some grave crime has been committed and then striking hard.

As one would expect in a Moslem country, it has always been the custom for the kaids to receive a "rake off" in their official dealings. In this way they formerly extorted large sums from the tribesmen, but now the amount has been reduced to a minimum—this custom cannot be suppressed altogether, for it is immemorial in the East, and officials feel that its abolition would injure the prestige of the kaids.

The absence of beggars provides a new contrast to other parts of Morocco. On the feast of the Ait el Kebir, thousands of sheep were distributed, and when General Franco's brother lately visited the zone, money was given to the poorer people. One of the best Spanish ships is engaged in the transport of the pilgrims from Mecca. Such are the evidences of the favor of the Franco regime in Spain.

There are two Moroccan Nationalist movements, one called Moroccan Unity, led by Mekki el Nasiri, and the other called the Nationalist Party, led by Abdul Halek Torres. These are by no means directed against the Spanish Administration, their aims being to encourage Pan Islamism and increase national feeling.

In any case the members consist of the intellectuals—those highly intelligent descendants of the Andalusian Arabs who, with the assistance of the Spanish authorities are fitting themselves to play a part in the Government of their country—while the tribesmen have little interest in such things and are probably even ignorant of the existence of these movements.

Indeed, the High Commissioner has no desire to abolish them nor to suppress legitimate national feeling. Street names are written in Arabic, and the authorities have founded a university where, since it is the language of the people, Arabic is studied in place of Spanish.

The Moors are not encouraged to go and study in Spain, for it is realized that many of Great Britain's troubles in India and Egypt have arisen from the activities of students trained in England, and the High Commissioner considers that it is far better to revive the old Arabic culture rather than to graft anything new upon it.

Italy's Race Policy Blamed to U. S. Jews By Editor in Rome

ROME, July 19 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said today that American Jews together with those of France, Great Britain, and Russia were responsible for the Fascist race policy.

This policy, announced July 14, declared Italians are Aryans and that Jews do not belong to the Italian race. Despite resemblances between this policy and National Socialist Aryanism, Signor Gayda denied Italy's doctrine was influenced by Germany.

Informed circles saw a possibility that the Fascist race doctrine soon might pass from the academic to the practical stage. This belief was supported by a decree changing the name of the Interior Ministry's Central Bureau of Population to the "Bureau of Population and Race."

The newspaper Il Messaggero, commenting on this decision, said:

"The Fascist population wants, besides an increase in population, a rigorous defense of its typical and component biological characteristics. It is not enough, in fact, to undertake methodical and continuing action in favor of birth. It is necessary that this action be controlled and supervised so that quantity shall not affect quality.'

Welsh Headquarters Provided in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The London Welsh Association has lately been provided with a permanent home at 11 Mecklenburgh Square, W. C. 1. It is hoped that the center will become not merely an adequate headquarters for London Welsh people, but a focal point for the activities of the Welsh generally, whether living in Wales, in the English Provinces, or overseas.

Women Demand More Voice in World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, July 19—Women are demanding a wider share in the political life of the nations. Questions as to just where they stand at present and just where they must stand in the future were raised during the conference of the International Council of Women which is in session here.

In committee under the chairmanship of Senator F. Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia women urged the need for inclusion of more of their number in Parliaments and Councils of the world.

More attention should be paid, they declared, to the education of women for positions of public trust and much more care should be bestowed upon seeing that women voters of every country use their suffrage rights with enthusiasm and understanding.

The women found their position improving. Bulgaria reported that its women recently used their votes for the first time. Women of Czechoslovakia said that they are taking suffrage problems so seriously that immediately after the elections women representatives of all parties met to discover how they had fared and how improvement can be made. Polish and Belgian women said that they work for months before elections to secure a desired result. The time has come, it was declared, for women to throw in their lot with men in understanding and influencing the machinery of Government.

Education by Radio

From the committee which deals with the question of radiocasting came a suggestion that, following rather different lines of action, radio might prove one of the best instruments of education for women.

Led by Dr. Maria Castellani of Italy—who has been responsible for women broadcasting from Rome to foreign countries—the women saw a resolution carried through the general session of the council which urged that in each country suitably qualified women should take an active interest in broadcasting both through their organizations and by studio participation, and recommended that listeners should be induced to form groups for sending criticism and suggestions to the proper authorities.

Dr. Castellani pleaded for promotion of international broadcasting of a meeting sponsored each year by different countries and addressed by women of influence in international affairs.

Instruction by Films

Another form of education was sponsored by Mme. Germain Dulac, first woman film producer of France. The screen, according to Mme. Dulac, offers a storehouse of educational value.

In the committee which for the past few days has been discussing the influence on public thinking of the cinema, a word was spoken for the "talkies." Persons who regard it as their special business to "guard youth from the dangers" of cinema-going are apt, it was recognized, to condemn the films as an almost unmitigated evil. The women here have argued in quite the opposite direction.

In a resolution presented by the United States delegation, while "deploring" the showing of films of "baneful influence," they recorded commendation of movies which carry a social message, which deal accurately and faithfully with incidents of historic import, or which otherwise tend to raise cultural standards.

The women praised the collaboration now being undertaken by producers of commercial pictures and educators, to purpose of investigating the educational possibilities of the film in the teaching of social values and of beneficial relationships. The motion picture rightly used, they said, constitutes one of the most valuable media for promoting international and inter-racial tolerance, and they urged that the Council should prompt its member Councils to do their utmost both in encouraging the production of good relationship pictures and in seeing that such pictures are adequately advertised.

Cinema Clubs Proposed

The Councils of France and Belgium together proposed a resolution asking that the League of Nations Convention for the international circulation of educational films should be ratified and put into practice. They suggested that the Cinema Committee of the affiliated Councils might favor the formation of clubs wth a high and disinterested object and a thorough understanding of the cinema.

There should, they declared, be collaboration in every country between film producers and educators, experts and intellectuals, for the realization of films of a high and moral character.

Women in Agriculture

A further question which called for detailed discussion in committee was that of the position of women in agriculture. Leaving aside the eastern and tropical countries, where agriculture is still the major occupation, it was stated that agricultural work fills the days of an almost untold army of women scattered over the world.

In the United States, for instance, there are more than half a million workers on the land, and of these, nearly one third are farm-owners, tenants, or managers. In Great Britain, the supply of really skilled women for land jobs does not equal the demand. In India, whole families are recruited for work in "tea-gardens," where wages are paid to the workers as individuals. Wages given for jobs specially reserved for women, it was stated, and paid on time rates, are lower than those given to men; but other jobs—such as tea plucking—are paid on a piece-work basis irrespective of age or of sex, and the women often earn more than the men.

Seasonal Employment

Outside family and plantation work, women on the land seem to engage mainly in seasonal tasks. This applies, the women here said, especially to Great Britain, Italy, and Yugoslavia—where the women often pursue their seasonal work into foreign countries—to the Netherlands and to Latvia.

Taking into consideration the vast numbers of women involved, the women here considered that there is comparatively little legislation to protect the workers—except that in regard to ordinary contract, pension, and compensation rights, where these exist.

The women stated that in Yugoslavia, a small section come under wage regulations; that in Denmark there are some regulations regarding contracts, holidays, accommodations and similar matters for resident workers only; that in Great Britain, Agricultural Wages Boards have been instituted. In Belgium, it was stated, there is one week's holiday a year with pay for workers; and where power and machinery are in use the workers come under ordinary industrial legislation.

Law in Sweden

Sweden has passed a practical law regulating hours, and this is to be valid for three years.

Latvia possesses a special Chamber, or Kammern, which regulates questions of work on the land. Italy seems to be making the most determined efforts to arrest the trend from country to town by means of insurances, better housing, and greater cultural facilities.

But, all in all, the women here considered that a great revival of interest and of practical assistance is due to the agricultural worker, and they carried a resolution inviting all affiliated councils to ask their respective Governments to extend to both men and women who are agricultural workers the protective legislation from which industrial workers benefit, and, in particular, to extend inspection to cover agricultural employments.

Tokyo Protests Soviet Action

TOKYO, July 19 (AP)—Instructions to make a new and stronger protest to Soviet Russia over alleged seizure of Manchoukuo Territory were telegraphed today to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow. The action coincided with a Tokyo demonstration demanding war on Russia.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japan's Ambassador, was told to carry the protest directly to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

Japan charges that Soviet troops have occupied territory of Manchoukuo, Japan's protectorate, near Changkufeng, close to the junction of the boundaries of Manchoukuo, Russian Siberia, and Japanese Korea.

Soviet troops were alleged to have penetrated Manchoukuo approximately four miles near Changkufeng and occupied a hilly area where the Japanese charged they were erecting fortifications.

Russia rejected a protest by Manchoukuo and a joint Japanese-Manchoukuoan representation on the ground that the territory involved belonged to Russia.

Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Japan's War Minister, reported formally on the dispute to Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, Foreign Minister.

In Tokyo, 25 Japanese, carrying heavy canes and wearing arm bands of an extreme nationalist society, demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy.

Relations between Soviet Russia and Japan had been without undue friction since the border incident of June-July, 1937. This incident centered on the islands of Sennufu and Bolshoi in the meandering Amur River on the northeastern boundary of the Japanese-inspired state and Siberia.

Gunboats and troops figured in clashes which occurred when Japan alleged Soviet forces occupied the islands.

After a tense five days, an agreement for mutual evacuation of the disputed areas was reached to permit discussions on demarcation of the frontier.

Unrequited Rights in China

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated here that Japan's latest note on American rights in China had not settled the issue to this Government's full satisfaction.

Secretary Hull said a scrutiny of Chinese incidents that have affected American interests, and subsequent Japanese representations concerning them, showed that the matter is in many of its aspects a continuing discussion. As some phases are cleared up and eliminated, he said, new phases appear.

Japan, in a note released July 16, announced its troops had evacuated the American-owned University of Shanghai. The note also said several permits had been issued to American missionaries and businessmen to return to posts which they had left when the Sino-Japanese fighting reached them.

Tri-City Area Bombed

HANKOW, July 19 (AP)—Four Japanese bombs fell on the American Church Mission's Boone University campus during a raid on Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang today, killing 20 Chinese seeking shelter under an old wall.

The university is in Wuchang, across the Yangtze River from Hankow, Provisional Capital of China.

Other missiles hit within a few yards of the convent of the American Roman Catholic Sisters of Notre Dame. One struck in the yard of a German civilian's residence. The civilian casualty total was estimated at about 150 killed and wounded.

Thirty-three planes participated in the attack, one of the most intensive of the war.

Talk in Commons: Record Shows Trio Vie in Verbosity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The most talkative member of the British House of Commons during the period Oct. 21, 1937, to June 3, 1938, appears to have been Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade.

An official report of speeches made in that peroid shows Mr. Stanley with 197 columns of the Parliamentary verbatim report to his credit the next to him being Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air, with 191 columns, while Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Opposition, is third with 180.

Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, in the same period in the Commons answered 1,050 questions, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, being second with 854.

Roosevelt to Receive Canadian LL.D. Degree

KINGSTON, Ontario (AP)—Queen's University has announced it would confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on President Roosevelt at a special convocation here Aug. 18. The President will receive the decree at 11 a. m. and then go to Ivy Lea to open the new Thousand Islands Bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, Canadian Undersecretary of State, has received word of the President's acceptance. University officials said this would be his first honorary degree from a Canadian university.

51 Nations Represented in Peace Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PLATA, Argentina—Fifty-one nations are now represented in the Garden of Peace here with their national flowers, and the number is growing steadily. The idea of peace gardens is also spreading to other countries in America and Europe.

The garden was planned and executed by Alberto V. Oitavén, engineer and Director of Parks and Gardens of La Plata. It was the first to be formed in the world.

Engineer Oitavén has widely spread the ideals of his Garden of Peace and has also suggested to the various national governments the convenience of forming Gardens as a means to spread the idea of peace among the peoples and to bring about a better knowledge and understanding among men.

The originator is constantly receiving marks of admiration and congratulations. Among others he has lately received one from the World League for the Permanent Peace of the United States of America, which considers the idea as of "the greatest importance and value for the peace of the world."

The Portuguese Municipality of Oporto says that this idea "truly represents a great work; the symbol of the most beautiful international fraternity which in these times of doubt contributes to the peace among the peoples in a most singular way."

This Garden of Peace is but very young, only one year, and yet already four foreign delegations have come to pay their homage to it: the Brazilian Bank Employees of Rio de Janeiro; the Veterinarians of Sao Paulo, Brazil; the Aeronautical Mission of Central America, and "Friends of the Garden" Association, Montevideo, Uruguay.

As President of the International Rotary Club, Maurice Duperrey visited the Garden of Peace at La Plata, in his South American tour in 1937. He has proposed to the corresponding boards of that society, that the International Rotary Club should collaborate, suggesting to the Rotarians of all the world the formation of Gardens of Peace in their respective countries.

The International Exposition of Publications which took place in 1937 at Cuba unanimously granted a Great Honor Diploma as an "acknowledgment of its ideology and valuable cultural work."

Engineer Oitavén's call for the formation of many Gardens of Peace in the world had a ready answer. Such gardens are being planned in:

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by proposal of William Wilson Coelho da Souza, of the Rotary Club of that City.

Liverpool, England, by proposal of France Dato Tessitore, Argentine Consul in that City.

Geneva, Switzerland, by proposal of the Committee of the International Exhibition of Gardening and Urbanism, 1938.

Bremen, Germany, by proposal of Emilio Bertolotto, Argentine Consul in that City.

Chile, by decision of the First Chilean Congress of Urbanism.

Caracas, Venezuela, by proposal of Minister of Agriculture and Breeding, Dr. H. Parra Pérez, who charged the Rotary Club of that city with its formation.

Bogotá, Colombia, by proposal the Director of National Parks of Colombia, Jorge Quiñones Neira.

Recently, the Ambassador of Great Britain, Sir Esmond Ovey, visited it and planted the white and red roses of Great Britain and the traditional oak sent by the Town Hall of Liverpool, which was a great act of Anglo-Argentine confraternity.

The small pamphlet on the Garden of Peace, with details about the national flowers, plans, and photos, in English, German, French, and Spanish, will be freely sent to those who write asking for it to: Ingeniero Alberto V. Oitavén, calle 48 No. 700 La Plata, República Argentina.

Engineer Oitavén belongs to the Rotary Club of La Plata.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A 'Forty-Ninth State'—Made Up of Boy Citizens

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Nebraska Boys' State Studies Accepted Political Setup

One of 20 Similar Projects of American Legion for Future Boy Citizens—So Far, No Girl Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

A "Boys' State" and the movement which it represents is in progress in 20 of the 48 states this summer. Three years ago the first one convened in Springfield, Illinois, under the auspices of the American Legion. This mythical "forty-ninth state" is made up of more than 200 chosen boys who were given a week's intensive training in American government. The basic idea of the plan is that the boys shall be citizens of a state created especially for them, and that, as its citizens, they shall govern it through the established American political procedure.

Since then the idea has spread to the states of Alabama, California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Sub-divided Into Counties and Towns

In June the writer visited a typical "Boys' State" in operation, the "Cornhusker Boys' State" in Lincoln, Neb. Approximately 250 boys from 160 different Nebraska cities and towns comprised the population of the state. It was held on the Agricultural College campus of the State University, was subdivided into two counties, each of which was further subdivided into three cities or towns, thereby giving the boys opportunity for the administration of state, county, and city government.

When the boys arrive at the camp, they are divided into two political parties, known as Nationalist and Federalist. (These are not supposed to represent the two major political parties of today.) Primaries, campaigns, and a general election follows, after which inaugural ceremonies are held in conformity with the usages of the state of Nebraska. Then begins the actual government of the state and its divisions by the newly-elected officers.

Not only are the boys required to study a manual on "Nebraska Government in Brief" and to take a strict examination on it before taking up the duties of their respective offices, but also they visit the actual offices which they are to simulate. Thus the boys who are city officers visit the offices in the city hall, the county officers visit those in the court house, and the state, visit those in the state house. Here they converse with the real officials, and in some cases are allowed to "hold office" in the official chambers.

Then, with the basic laws of Nebraska as their guide, these boy officers proceed to govern their state, their counties, and their cities for eight days. City councils, boards of supervisors, and the state legislature pass laws; courts try cases; and all branches of the government function actively. A bill for prohibition was hotly debated in the legislature. In district court, one of the supervisors of the project was tried for contributing to the delinquency of a minor in allowing a 15-year old boy to drive his automobile. Everyone works industriously at his particular tasks, and when he is not busy with his own work, he is required to attend the meetings of whatever other judicial or legislative body is in session.

Some 70 men instruct and direct the assembled group of boys. Many of them are, or were at one time, law-makers. Others are lawyers and University professors. This supervising body includes a board of directors, comprised of 30 competent men who do most of the advance planning and organizing of the setup. It also includes two senior and six junior counselors, with general supervisory and advisory duties, who spend their full time with the boys while they are assembled. In addition, there are groups of men experienced in some particular field of government, who advise the boys engaged in that branch of work.

Evening Assemblies

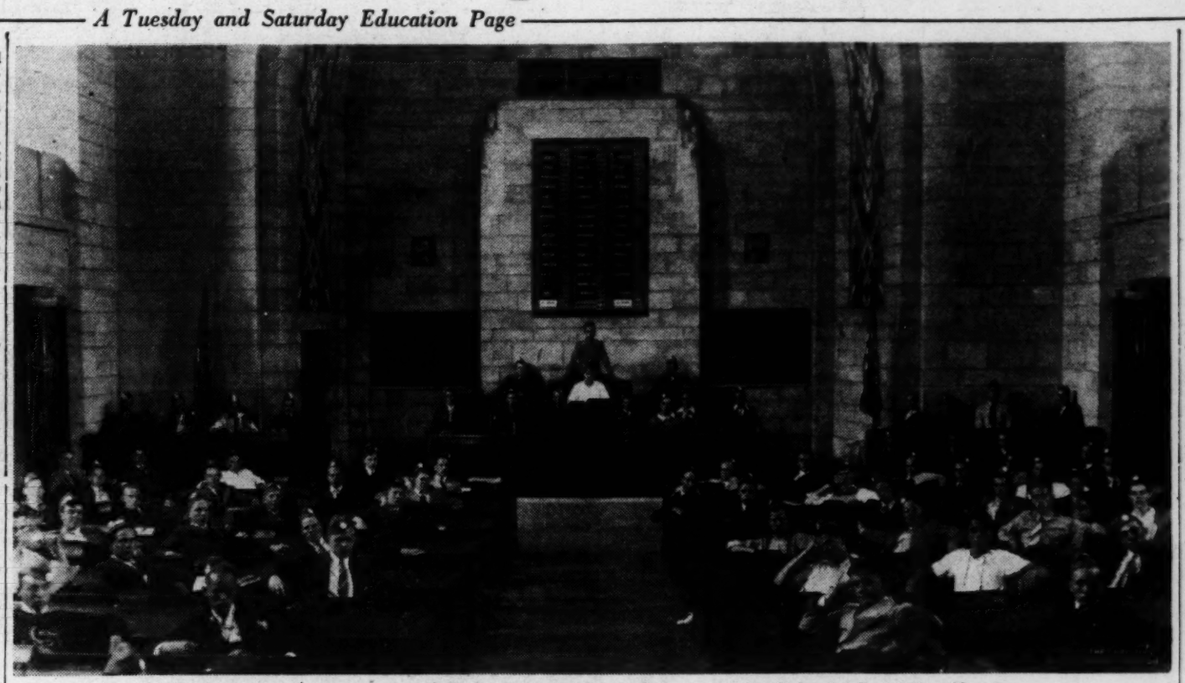
A portion of each afternoon of the week is devoted to recreation. After courts are adjourned and offices closed, swimming, baseball games, tennis, and other similar sports are indulged in. Also, each evening a general assembly is held, at which an educational lecture is usually given, this being followed by a half hour's to an hour's entertainment. Governor Cochran was one of the speakers at the Cornhusker State, as was the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Other notables also gave of their time to speak at these evening assemblies.

The boys of the State are themselves highly enthusiastic about the whole enterprise.

"I've learned more in this one week than I'd have learned in a semester in a regular Civics course," the Attorney General of the Cornhusker Boys' State told us.

Picked by Local Organizations

Boys sent to participate in the projects must be sponsored by a local organization. Requirements are that the boys be mentally alert and physically clean, honest and thrifty, co-operative, enthusiastic, and promising as leaders; also that they must be in their sixteenth, seventeenth, or eighteenth year. They must also be ready to enter the senior class in high school the succeeding school year. This last qualification is so that the boys will take what they have acquired back to their high schools.



The Cornhusker Boys' State "Unicameral Legislature" Convenes in the Nebraska Legislative Chamber

Baby of the Social Sciences

International Studies Steadily Gaining Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"The war left the world with almost everyone interested in foreign politics," declared Sir Samuel Hoare in the British House of Commons on July 11, 1935. Nowhere has that interest been more clearly manifested than in the educational world, where the last two decades have seen the emergence to a state of adolescence of that baby of the social sciences, the study of international relations, according to S. H. Bailey, in his "International Studies in Modern Education," published by Oxford University Press (London. 15s.).

The difficulties in this respect have to a very great extent disappeared with the establishment, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of a number of special committees and bodies such as the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, with the foundation of such institutes as the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Prejudice Only Recently Overcome

But in the academic sphere, the study has only recently succeeded in overcoming appreciably the dead weight of prejudice which inevitably confronted so inexact a science, according to Mr. Bailey.

For in the first place it is a study the very frontiers of which still remain undefined, which impinges on what one might call the "vested interests" of other branches of knowledge, such as law, diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, political theory and so forth.

Secondly, there is the problem of facilities, since there are very few universities where ready access to libraries containing the essential papers and documents, an adequately trained staff, and adequate financial resources make it feasible to establish a separate department of International Relations.

Enormous advances have, of course, been made in the matter of the arrangement of single lectures and courses of lectures on international topics, while student bodies have themselves played a very important part in awakening interest in international affairs.

Vary in Different Countries

What is true of universities is truer to an even greater extent of secondary education. Here we find that except for the provision of special lectures, on special occasions, on some such topic as the League of Nations, and the fairly widespread introduction of the "Current Events" class, international affairs, as such, hardly figure at all in the work of the children up to the age of sixteen; and in English schools the subject or some aspect of it is seldom accepted as a subject for the post-matriculation examinations.

Conditions, of course, vary vastly from country to country, and in countries with decentralized systems such as the United States and Great Britain, much is left to the initiative of the teacher. The Scandinavian countries, Holland, and Czechoslovakia have taken a lead in the general movement towards the revision of textbooks, the insistence on the teaching of modern languages as living subjects, and of history and geography as subjects with a very direct bearing on contemporary events.

Adult Education

Finally, in the field of adult education, it is found that despite the enormous extension of facilities, the initiative for arousing interest in international affairs comes almost entirely from policy-advocating and, to a lesser extent, religious bodies. A notable, though not isolated, exception is the Scandinavian Summer School in Geneva.

This is necessarily a very brief survey of a very vast and complex field. A closer and more detailed knowledge serves to show that international studies in the schools and universities of non-authoritarian countries have passed the purely experimental stage and that recognition of their importance has increased by leaps and bounds in the last few years. If progress is slow, it must, in the last resort, be in the interests of the objective approach to so comparatively vast and nebulous a field.

Trevor Blewitt

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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All One Family

England

Dear Friends All Over the World:

A fortnight ago I was privileged to be one of a vast assembly of 1,000 youths, comprised of all classes and political associations. We pledged ourselves to work might and main for the overthrow of aggression and the establishment of universal brotherhood. In this audience were youths from the four corners of the earth. Even refugees helped support our great project. One speaker, a dark-skinned youth of Africa, said the Black Peoples were extending their hand in friendship to the White Peoples to help establish world brotherhood. A further speaker appealed for the abolition of self and self-interest. Yet another denounced the stranglehold of materialism and those who sought gain in lucre. A fourth speaker denounced slavery, economic or politic, in any peoples and in any color. A fifth appealed to the churches and institutions such as the Boy Scout Movement, for support. Finally one more speaker demanded that the wonders of present day science be used for construction not destruction.

Throughout this inspiring gathering ran the inner conviction that we are all of one family; each one of us individually owes a responsibility to his neighbor. This is a duty of which no one can wash his hands. The cruelty and barbarism that is stalking abroad today is as much our individual problem as it is a world problem. It is the privilege and duty of each one of us individually to stand firm and shoulder to shoulder against it. The evil one sees so much around is but the active manifestation of the thoughts and desires of the governing nations. And the nations themselves are but the magnified conscience of their individuals; that it is for us today to instill into individual conscience by a process of education and sound thinking, the certitude that self and self-interest do not pay dividends; that universal brotherhood and the substitution of service for self are the only lasting dynamics of nation or nations.

(Mr.) A. W. E.

A Good Time to Study

Ohio

Chairman, Round Tablers:

I am wondering where all the Round Tablers are that wrote the last time the Round Table was omitted asking for it not to be discontinued! Just exactly where are all of you? Well, some may be on vacation, but be sure to tell us about it, or you might even send in a short description of anything interesting you might be doing. To say the least, let us hear from you soon.

At present I am studying a home study course in accounting. So far I have found it above most of such "home study" and "correspondence" I have heard about. I am particularly fond of the system by which they go about instructing it. Each week one night is given to the discussion of any questions that have arisen from the subject matter studied during the past week. This is done by individual appointments, and not class. Also, these appointments are with the leading professional accountants of the principal cities of the country wherever they happen to live. I took a complete course in professional accounting some years ago, but in this field there is no end to the study, as there is always something new—new methods, new laws, etc.

(Mr.) E. F. G.

For More Tolerance

Minnesota

Dear Chairman:

I have been enjoying the benefits of the Round Table for so long that I think it is time I write and express my appreciation.

As one ponders world affairs, one sees the great need for tolerance. By this is not meant tolerance toward deliberate unjust acts, but more of an attitude of tolerantly scanning such actions until justice completely replaces injustice. We can see encouraging evidences of this replacement on every hand, and for this reason can await, cheerfully, its fulfillment. Each of us is a part of this world order, and ponders perhaps just what he or she, as an individual, can do to hasten and help in this establishment. If tolerance is to be expressed throughout the world, it must begin with those making up the world. In thinking of this one day, I found I had ample opportunity at home and at the office to express more tolerance, and more temperateness in speech and action. My own world-work stood out to me distinctly then as beginning right where I was to do my part.

Reading each of the letters printed in the Round Table column gives an appreciation for our brother, no matter where his abode may be, and I just wanted to write to you, Mr. Chairman, and express my sincere gratitude for the good work the Round Table is doing in bringing us into contact with those of our own age in other nations who are striving, just as we are, to gain a broader outlook on things in general, and to apply this broader outlook in our own individual experiences.

(Miss) M. R. H.

Miss H. has given us all something to think about and work on. World-work does indeed for each of us begin "at home."

Cheerio, ... Chairman

Cornhusker Boys' State "Supreme Court" in Session Occupying the Seats of the Actual Nebraska Supreme Court in the State Capitol

John's Case in Juvenile Court

And the Friend Who Once Planted Walnut Trees and Never Forgot What He Learned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, California

Camera and newspaper men were busy throughout the crowded day in court. Busier than these were the curious spectators. For the year's most sensational trial was about to begin.

During a recess in these spectacular proceedings the case of an unknown youngster was brought before the judge. Considerately, conscientiously, the judge gave it his full attention. In a way quite unexpected, the youngster's case was settled. The cameras continued to click, the reporters to report, but they gave no heed to this smaller matter.—Smaller? Later on, someone spoke of its solution as offering an answer to the whole question of juvenile crime.

A Boy Worth Helping

The youngster we shall call John Doe. Barely 22 years old, discouraged by lack of prospects in the southern town where his family lived, John had made his way to California and the hope of work. Here the prospects turned out to be no better, and under the impress of distress he had committed a felony. Tried for that, put on probation, he had fared as badly as before, and now he was back in court for a second offense.

The judge turned from the clamor of the court room to give earnest thought to John's problem. The boy gave every indication of innate soundness; it would be too bad to give him a year in prison. The judge was determined not to do it. Finally, after a quiet talk with him, he sentenced him to three months in the county jail and another period of probation.

A Friend Indeed

At that point the bailiff stepped forward.

"Your honor, a gentleman in the court room wants to employ this boy."

The man was called. One of the jurymen, he proved to be the father of a family and the owner of a substantial automobile business in a neighboring city. He wanted to take John with him and give him both home and work.

"Do you realize," asked the judge, "that this boy has just stolen an automobile? And you are in the automobile business!" Carefully the judge went over the whole matter with him, pointing out the risks and responsibilities of the case. Finally he revoked the sentence and put John into the care of his new friend.

"You are a very fortunate young man," the judge told him. John felt so, too, and those who stood by were greatly moved by what had happened. It was like the happy ending of a play. Someone pointed out that if there were more business men of such caliber, there would be fewer business problems.

That night John was cordially received by his benefactor's wife and children in their comfortable home. He was given a room of his own and he was invited to join the other young people in a party that had been planned for the evening. On the way there, he had been helped to feel at ease by the purchase of a new suit. Little wonder that his gratitude was abundant!

A friend of mine, another of the jurymen, took me out to meet the man who had befriended John. It was five weeks later, and the newspapers were still headlining the sensational case. John's good fortune had had only the friendly publicity that travels by word of mouth.

"John is a good boy," his benefactor said. "His only bad habit seems to be alibiing. That is something we don't do at our house, and he'll learn not to. I have checked up his record very carefully, and that is all I can find against him. Now I shall write to his mother and ask her advice. We intend to do everything we can for him."

The Important Thing

"You won't be disappointed in him," my friend said.

"No," he answered with assurance. "Yet if I should be, the important thing is that I have tried. I have helped three other chaps out of similar difficulties, and today they are among the finest friends I have. My wife and I love people. I think she loves and understands them better than I. So far, we have failed just once. That was in the case of a fellow who got into trouble through drink. He worked for me, and we did our best to help him. The whole neighborhood tried. Now it looks as though he were going to prison, but perhaps he is better off, even so, than he would have been had we done nothing."

Planting for One Another

"How is it," I asked my friend as we drove home, "that most of us are kept so busy just looking after ourselves?"

"Well," answered my friend, "that man told me his secret the other day. He said that when he was quite young, his father sold the farm where they lived. At about the same time, a shipment of walnut trees he had ordered came, and so he said to his father, 'Now we won't have to plant those trees, will we?' 'Oh, yes, we shall,' his father answered, 'because we don't know who may be planting something for us somewhere at this very moment.'"

K. H. H.

Courtesy of T-Ledge Camp, Maine

A Junior Maine Guide

This camper was granted a Junior Maine Guide license last summer by the Governor.

For Study at Home

The problem of the high school graduate, faced with difficulties in continuing his education, is discussed in a pamphlet sent by the University of Wisconsin Extension division to the 28,000 Wisconsin youths who finished high school this spring. Suggestions are made whereby college credit subjects may be taken at home in advance of college entrance, or courses of a vocational type completed through home study.

"One of the opportunities open to the high school graduate," it is pointed out, "is the privilege of continuing his education at home, under the direction of a University instructor. Such a privilege is the immediate solution of the problem of the student who is unable to go away to school."

Freshman English, required of college freshmen everywhere, is referred to as a typical subject that may be completed at home before entrance in college or university. A full semester's program of freshman work also is outlined for correspondence study. Subjects making up such a program, in addition to English, include mathematics, science, history and drawing.

Foreign language requirements also can be partially satisfied through extension work. Extension courses provide instruction in French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, and Spanish.

The extension publication lists many courses that may be taken for business and technical training without degree credit in view. Among these are two courses in business correspondence, recently revised. The purpose of these is to provide training in writing effective business letters.

Sketches From Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

XIII

Andre

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Andre, fifteen, a fine upstanding fellow, less than a week from Russia, sat in a fifth-grade schoolroom in an American school. Since he knew not a word of English, it was thought by placing him thus, he would learn English rapidly and advance accordingly. He sat with a look of troubled bewilderment on his face. The adjustment process had not even begun.

Then Friend-Teacher came into the room and the class began to sing. Andre's face cleared. Here was something he could understand. He began to sing, reading the notes, timidly at first, then with increasing assurance and accuracy. His voice was very good indeed. When Friend-Teacher left the room he rose directly and followed her, without any of the usual schoolroom preliminaries. When they were alone, a torrent of Russian was let loose. Friend-Teacher did not understand a word of Russian, but—strange to say—the story was perfectly clear.

Andre played and loved his balalaika. He had brought it with him, from Russia, but to his sorrow it had become broken on the voyage over in the steerage. He must have another one. He assured her that he had sufficient money to pay for it if she would only procure it for him. So a music catalogue containing a picture of a balalaika was produced and the promise made to make the desired purchase. His joy was unbounded. He had made himself understood in the new land, he had found a friend—and he was to have a new balalaika!

When the new balalaika arrived, Andre was quite the hero of the entire school. His playing proved to be glorious in its vigor, abandon, and musicianly quality. Immediately a group of boys of various nationalities was formed for the purpose of singing Russian folk songs. Andre was their instructor and accompanist. He dramatized and illustrated the manner of interpreting the songs. The boys not only followed his directions, but told him how to put them into English. Thus Andre learned English! Andre and his cosmopolitan group of masculine Young America became quite the object of musical interest in the community. He had them singing with a virility and contrast of light and shade worthy the very Cossacks of the Steppes! Always his balalaika supported, inspired, and carried them along.

In a few months Andre was taking his place with boys of his own age in high school, always making understanding friends with his music. . . .

Last news of Andre . . . he was studying law in a well-known university. If you should some day come across a lawyer whose first name is Andre—perhaps—it might be—Andre of the Balalaika!

Inez Field Damon

Canadian Youth Hostels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

Canada's Youth Hostel movement—hitherto limited to a few hostels and a handful of members in British Columbia—has become the subject of extensive organization work in an effort to extend its radius to cover the entire Dominion.

This announcement, contained in a recent bulletin of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources, is welcomed by followers of the movement as a step toward giving new impetus to hiking and cycling in Canada. The increasingly large role played by outdoor sports in Canadian social life—reflected in a greater use and appreciation of the national parks—is responsible for the introduction of the Youth Hostel movement in Canada.

The first Youth Hostel was opened in the foothills of Alberta by a group of hiking enthusiasts who modeled their organization after other similar organizations. In five years their single hostel has grown to 12, seven of which form a chain through the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the town of Banff, in Banff National Park, British Columbia. These hostels consist of log cabins, cattle ranches, Indian tepees, and Indian schools.

In 1937 Canada was the twentieth country to be admitted to the International Youth Hostels Association, an organization whose roots were already firmly grown in Europe. The Youth Hostel idea was inaugurated in Europe in 1911 by a German schoolmaster, and has grown steadily until its interest has extended from national to international scope.

Today there are thousands of Youth Hostels in 40 different countries. They concern themselves with promoting international friendliness.

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Legend Riddled That Japanese Use Chinese Cashiers in Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—One of the oldest, most stubborn, and most absurd bits of Far Eastern misinformation which circulates in America is the tale that every Japanese bank is obliged to employ a Chinese cashier as a safeguard against dishonesty. I heard this story in childhood; and, as sometimes happens with legends, it seems to possess much more stubborn vitality than sober and unsensational facts.

Needless to say, the story is decidedly irritating both to Japanese, so far as they know of it, and to foreigners with some Japanese sympathies, or with some objective knowledge of Far Eastern conditions. I was recently told of an American woman missionary of long experience in Japan who heard the familiar tale of the honest Chinese cashier in every Japanese bank being told at a neighboring table on a boat and who promptly rose and said:

"Madame, I regret to say that the story which you are telling is entirely false and groundless."

There is also the story of an American businessman with many associations in Japan who decided to make an exhaustive survey of the subject of Chinese cashiers in Japanese banks. He is alleged to have found that only two Chinese were employed in this capacity, and that one of these was under arrest on a charge of embezzlement. This story may also be apocryphal; but it is certainly far closer to the realities of the situation than the original tale of the necessity of employing a Chinese cashier to make sure that the Japanese bank would not be defrauded.

The writer had several years of experience in the Far East, with fairly long periods of residence both in Japan and China. A Chinese in a Japanese bank (unless it be a branch in China, where Chinese would be employed, as in foreign banks, because of superior fluency in the language) is as much of a rarity as a Japanese in a Chinese bank.

The idea that a Chinese cashier would be a guaranty of integrity in a Japanese bank seems little short of grotesque to one who is acquainted with the daily life and business practices of the two countries. Graft in high prices is not unknown either in Japan or China; but it seems to bring much more likelihood of punishment in the former country. One's chance of having bad coins or bad notes passed off on one is definitely less in Tokyo than in Shanghai. I have never known a Chinese, under any circumstances, to refuse a gratuity, while the Japanese taxi-cab driver, after agreeing on what he thinks is a fair payment, neither expects nor accepts anything extra.

It only remains to establish the origin of this much told tale. The first foreign bank which began to operate in Japan was the famous Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which naturally brought over a number of Chinese employees, who were familiar with Chinese and Japanese written characters. This was the bank with which foreign tourists at first dealt; and it was from this experience that the legend of the Japanese bank, unable to preserve solvency without the aid of a Chinese cashier, came into existence.

W. H. C.

Swedish Royal Prince Finds Heart of People of Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This great bustling city has taken to its heart a simple man and his wife, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden. Chicago, in the three short but full days of the royal party's visit here, learned to love this heir to a throne. It appreciated his intelligence, delighted in his humor, marveled at his patience, warmed to his friendliness, and was touched by his genuine humility.

In fact, most of the bowing was by the Crown Prince himself. At the banquet Friday night, attended by everyone from Gov. Henry Horner and Mayor Edward J. Kelly, down to some 1,000 of Chicago's Swedish citizens, the Prince, after several of the speeches of welcome addressed to him, jumped to his feet, rushed over and with a broad smile and a deep bow, shook energetically the hand of the speaker, one arm raised to the shoulder, in a spontaneous gesture of genuine gratitude.

In perfect English the Prince concluded his response with, of all things for a future King, a humble expression of his appreciation for "the patience" of the diners in listening to him. Many of those present said the only strain on their patience was waiting through the other long orations to hear a word from this humble man.

Then there was the breakfast the day before at an exclusive club where the waiters whispered excitedly in the kitchen afterward because the Prince said "please" and "thank you" to them.

Heir to a throne, his praise of democracy was sincere and convincing when he spoke before 30,000 people at Soldier Field in Chicago's celebration of the first Swedish colony in America.

While inspecting the Art Institute galleries—to the Prince, art is of real value and importance—with throngs following and trying constantly to get close to him, two of his countrywomen broke through the police line and reached his side. Without a trace of impatience or aloofness, the six-footer visitor stopped, and with one of his engaging smiles, chatted at some length with his admirers, neither of whom was of more than ordinary importance.

There were other little things which served to show the character of this man. Even when an over-enthusiastic photographer at the banquet disobeyed an implied request that no more pictures be taken, the Prince turned and smiled, and with a friendly gesture gave to this last unrequited snap, a touch of warmth that probably the others didn't get.

St. Paul Welcomes Swedes

ST PAUL, Minn., July 19 (AP)—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden yesterday voiced a "sincere hope" for peace throughout the world upon his arrival in Minnesota with Princess Louise and Prince Bertil to participate in a two-day Swedish tercentenary celebration.

The heir-apparent to the Swedish Throne, interviewed shortly after his arrival here, said that "the Swedes are essentially a peace-loving nation" as he emphasized that Sweden has not been engaged in war for about 125 years.

"We intend to keep out of any kind of conflict that may arise," the Crown Prince said. "This is the policy of 100 per cent of the Swedish people. We do hope and trust sincerely that peace will be maintained throughout the world."

As the Royal entourage stepped from the train after an over-night run from Chicago, the party was greeted by Gov. Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota; C. F. Hellstrom, Swedish Consul at Minneapolis, and Secretary of State Mike Holm.

Indian CCC Boys In California Do Conservation Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—The Indian Division of the Civilian Conservation Corps has completed recently in Riverside County two important water conservation projects, it is announced by John W. Dady, superintendent of the Mission Indian Agency with headquarters in this city.

One of the projects is a dam which blocks a stream flowing to the upper reaches of Palm Canyon, forming a small lake, which will be available for irrigation and other uses by the Santa Rosa Indians. The dam, 123 feet wide, rises 33 feet, of which 23 feet are above ground.

At the Cahuilla Reservation, which also is in the San Jacinto Mountains, a large natural spring now gushes up through the bottom of a new reservoir, constructed to hold 400,000 gallons of water. Formerly this water was lost in a mudhole.

Utilization of Indian CCC workers has proved very beneficial, according to CCC reports. There are 294 miles of fencing, 368 miles of truck trails for use in fighting forest fires, 72 miles of foot trails, 353 miles of firebreaks, the development of 377 springs, building of 20 reservoirs, and 18 check dams, and rodent control on 118,040 acres of reservation land already listed to the credit of these workers.

Walnut Growers Of California Target of NLRB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Strong action concerning the California Walnut Growers Association has been recommended in an "intermediate report" of a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, after nearly 10 months of employer-worker litigation.

In his report to Washington, Thomas H. Kennedy, the examiner, recommended re-employment of eight C. I. O. women walnut-shellers with back pay, dissolution of a "company union," restraint of the "Diamond Brand" Association from labor "coercion," and the posting of notices in the Association's plants covering terms of the order.

Association counsel announced intention to use "every legal objection possible under Federal labor law" and to appeal in Federal Court if the report is upheld.

Salmon So Plentiful Boats Nearly Capsize

KOGGIUNG, Alaska (AP)—Salmon so plentiful their sheer weight in the nets endangered fishermen were reported here.

Libby's canneries said the hordes of migrant salmon exceeded any run on record. Several purse seine boats narrowly escaped being swamped when the weight of fish in their nets overbalanced the craft.

Fishermen said they are taking as many fish in an hour as they took in a full shift in other years. Canneries, working at top speed on a 24-hour basis, have been unable to cope with the avalanche of prime red salmon and have limited the "take."

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The Home Forum

At the Turn of the Season

THE coming of the summer solstice, the period of the longest days and shortest nights, marks a definite change in nature's dress. Here at Rock Bottom, the grass in the field is ready for the scythe, overripe the farmers would say. The trees have taken on the dark green which signifies that their foliage is at the full; the spring flowers are gone and the blooms of midsummer are in evidence. Along the brook the meadow rue waves its feathery plumes, and in the fields the black-eyed Susan has succeeded the more delicate white daisy. Here and there patches of blue vetch add a fine note of color to the scene. Milkweed has hung out its comely balls of purpling brown. Goldenrod is at its full height, ready in a few short weeks to add its meed of gold to the rapidly changing season. Joe-pye weed is also preparing for its annual display which adds an attractive color tone to the brookside.

The season has been a most peculiar one. The end of April was distinguished by a spell of intense heat, the heat of midsummer. Afterward came cold and bleak winds and, to the dismay of the countryside, market gardener, and horticulturist as well, on the thirtieth of May came a devastating frost, with ice in the birdbaths of a thickness to require a saw to break it. The oldest inhabitant was dumbfounded; never had such a thing occurred before. Frost at the advent of June! But there it was, covering the meadow with a white coat like the first snowfall. Of course the annual flowers were seriously damaged, and the new growth on the evergreens was sadly turned to autumn brown.

Only for a few hours, however, did we experience a sense of dismay. Then a little thought-taking, a brief discussion with the gardener, the resetting of a few plants from the well-stocked electric hotbeds, and all was well. In fact, now at the turn of the season the conviction is uppermost that in some respects the frost was beneficial. The marigolds which border the path in midsummer were set back just enough to cause a bushy development, quite superior to their usual slender growth. Fortunately, the dwarf dahlias, just taken from the hotbed, had been covered with paper caps and consequently suffered not at all. Zinnias and petunias quickly recovered, and while we should prefer that Jack Frost confine his visits to late April, as it turned out, the results of his advent were not seriously damaging.

* * *

THE BIRD LIFE about us has been more than ordinarily interesting. On coming to Apple Blossom at the end of April, a scarcity of birds was noticed. Why, we questioned, has not the warm weather hastened the waves of migration? No flood of warblers passed through our grounds. Only once did we see the stately white-crowned sparrows feeding about the lawns. Gradually the familiars came, however, and in due season many occupied the numerous tenements waiting for them; and others, less domesticated, found satisfactory nesting sites. A recent inventory of the season's visitors revealed some twoscore varieties that had called upon us during the spring. There was, after all, no shortage of our feathered denizens, and more varieties than ever before have nested about the grounds.

We have adopted the plan of not hunting for the nests of our summer tenants, but any observer of the nature about him can scarcely fail to locate the homes of his intimate friends. The chipping sparrow in the Irish Juniper, so near my library door that I could touch it as I passed in and out; the cedar waxwing in the apple tree, within arm's length of the porch; the yellow warbler that built its dainty cup in the Hopa crab, just at the corner of the terrace; the kingbird that carried its nest material to the topmost branch of an old apple tree in plain sight; the orioles that hung their bag-like nest in an apple tree just back of the lily pool; the wrens in the houses hung for them; the bluebirds and tree swallows that came again to their waiting homes; the numerous robins that built in divers places about the lawns and garden—all these could scarcely fail to attract the seeing eye. But their nests were discovered without a direct search for them.

The experienced bird student learns that his feathered friends are happier to carry on their domestic affairs unwatched by human eyes. For this reason we have ceased to pry into their secrets. We no longer search for the bobolink's nest in the meadow, for the meadow lark's covered home in the upland beyond, for the catbird's roughly built nest in the thicket by the pergola. We prefer to remain on such terms of friendship as may be developed without prying too closely into their domestic affairs. Have not our feathered friends something of the prerogatives which mortals claim—the right to live their lives in at least partial retirement? We believe they have, and govern ourselves accordingly.

* * *

WHILE THERE IS, from year to year, a general repetition of incidents in bird life, yet there is always something novel to hold one's interest. Since boyhood I have known the American Bittern, commonly known as Stake-driver, but have never been able to catch him at his "driving" until recently. Just at twilight on a May evening when making my way to the brook, I caught him in full view, repeating his peculiar cry again and again. Standing bolt upright in the tall grass just beyond the brook, with a quick downward jerking movement of his head and long neck, he emitted a sharp, resonant cry, very like the sound made by the impact of an ax upon a stake. When I moved, he desisted for a moment, stretching his bill and neck upward in a straight line with his body, the better to resemble the grass amid which he stood. For a long time I watched him, and as I returned to the house his "plunk-er-lunk" still sounded on the evening air.

Bobwhite has returned and frequently proclaims his presence in the planting by the lily pool. He is always welcome, a dainty and useful visitor. The aristocrats of the bird world, scarlet tanager and rose-breasted grosbeak, paid their usual visit at the end of June. What beautiful creatures! Their presence as summer residents would be very agreeable to us, but they prefer the solitude of the near-by woods. Crested flycatchers came early and black-billed cuckoos now and then search for caterpillars among the apple trees. They are rather shy and linger but a moment on their occasional visits. Brown thrasher in the early morning makes his presence known from some treetop, pouring out a strange mixture of melodious notes. Dainty goldfinches flit about the lawns, waiting for the blooms of the marigold. Flicker lost his favorite nesting hole in the old apple tree by the wall to an upstart starling. But possession prevailed, and flicker sought another nesting place a little farther away; but daily we see him bounding about and his welcome "wick-wick" is as joyous as ever.

Regularly whippoorwill sounds the curfew at five minutes to nine, and we know the day has ended. We leave the world to this lover of the twilight, coursing over the meadow for his evening meal, pausing only to utter his startling cry, "whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will," until sometimes our pity is stirred for poor Will, who seems subject to so much whipping.

These are but few of the numerous charms of the New England countryside, where prevails the peace for which our hearts are truly thankful; and prayers are often said for the less fortunate peoples of the earth.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

The Artist's Endless Effort

MARVELOUS indeed is this varied and ever forcible expression of feeling in the great works of Beethoven's maturity; but even more marvelous is the steady power by which he organizes these feelings into forms of perfect beauty, the unfaltering control by which he keeps the intensely characteristic from degenerating into caricature, the impassioned from becoming hysterical. He never forgets that, as an artist, he is the master, not the slave, of his inspiration, however seizing it may be. Though he infuses into music an eloquence new to it, he remembers that it is still music, and that it must be beautiful as music. Titanic were the labors he imposed upon himself to give his compositions balance, symmetry, logical coherence, integral unity emerging from an infinite variety of parts. His sketchbooks, several of which, edited by Nottebohm, have been published by Breitkopf and Härtel, are the standing evidence of what endless effort it cost him to be an artist. In them we behold him at work, day by day, eliminating the irrelevant, reenforcing the significant, exploring the sources of melodic, rhythmic, harmonic, and structural variety, and returning upon his task to gather up all the threads into one complete, close-woven fabric. The result was a type of music seldom equalled, before or since, for that ordered richness, that complex simplicity, which is beauty.—From "Beethoven and His Forerunners," by DANIEL GREGORY MASON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Weeds

GRANDFATHER did not like them, but I did—
The green-gold buttercups I held beneath
My chin each day to show that I loved butter.
He called them weeds!—and blades of silver slid
Along the sea of grass, like sharks with teeth.
The daisies were sucked under all aflutter.
Grandfather did not like them, but I did,
And next year when he mowed I ran and hid!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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TWO DOVES ON A FLOWERING BRANCH: *A Chinese Painting of the Twelfth-Thirteenth Century*

PAINTED sometime in the Sung Dynasty or later, this picture of "Two Doves on a Flowering Branch" reveals the splendid workmanship of a Chinese artist who is unknown. Birds, branches, leaves, and flowers are dexterously drawn with assurance on the one hand and freedom on the other. The artist characterized clearly themes from nature, and every stroke of the brush relates his enthusiasm for what he is portraying.

Reconciled by Aphrodite

ANATOLE FRANCE had selected the best dishes for the luncheon in honor of Rodin. Previous to this luncheon they had not met for thirty years. It was not an easy matter to bring about this meeting. . . .

"Rodin likes simplicity," I interposed. "Why this luxurious repast?"

"Who knows how often we can eat together? I'd like to give him the best as a compensation for not having offered him anything for so long."

He was strewing violets on the table-cloth when Rodin arrived. We hastened to meet him.

"The air is as invigorating here as if you were living in a forest," said Rodin gaily, coming upstairs. We went toward the salon. While ascending the stairs I sized up the men, one of whom was acclaimed as the greatest writer and the other as the greatest sculptor of contemporary France. France was tall, broad-shouldered and stooped. He was so slender that one who did not see his white head would have taken him for a young man. He saw everything without looking at it and his glance, I could not help thinking, pierced the mystery of things others could not see. Rodin, on the other hand, was small, strong, and as solid as his marble statues. His chest, his back, his shoulders and hands were powerful and muscular. His Michael Angelo head sat erect on his strong neck.

"There is no statue here," blurted out Rodin after having looked through the long salon.

"Not one of them," answered France smilingly.

"Where do you hide your Aphrodite, which, I was told, is so beautiful? I hope you will show it to me." . . .

"I'll show it to you, although, I must confess, I don't like to show it to sculptors." . . .

I closed the door of the studio. Rodin took two hurried steps and came to a sudden stop on the blood-colored Afghan carpet. Aphrodite was in a niche of the window. The lines of her delicate body were sharply drawn against the background of the dark blue curtain. It was like dawn coming out of the night.

We stood there speechless for a long time.

"The artist must have been either Phidias or one of his great contemporaries," mumbled Rodin, wiping the perspiration from his forehead. "This statue makes me dizzy. It's more beautiful than the Venus de Milo."

"This is how we render homage to the goddess of Youth and Beauty," said France, grasping Rodin's hand. "I'm of your opinion that this statue is the work either of Phidias or one of his most talented pupils. In order to ascertain its origin I went to Athens. I'm glad I did it because the Minerva of the Parthenon confirmed my supposition. My Aphrodite is like the twin sister of the great Minerva."

"The goddess is hewn in Pentelikon marble, rose-colored with a golden tint. It's as vivid as if it were real flesh," mused Rodin. "Phidias used only Pentelikon marble."

Rodin looked at the statue from all sides. He passed his thumb over its round body. Scarcely touching the marble, he felt instinctively its elevations and depressions.

A few years before, when the origin of the Aphrodite was a matter of much discussion, Jean Moréas, the apostle of French symbolical poetry, wanted Rodin's opinion about it. At that time, however, both France and Rodin rejected the idea of their meeting. Now their gray heads were close together as if the Dreyfus affair had never separated them. — From "Rambles With Anatole France," by SANDOR KÉMERI. Translated by Emil Lengyel. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Reflection

WITH light comes beauty—
Transforming radiance
That reaches far:
A raindrop is but water
Till the sun
Shines on it
Making it a star.

ISOBEL M. MCLELLAN

World Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time when the cry for peace rises from the peoples of all nations, it is appropriate to turn to the Bible for counsel and guidance. And why? Because without the aid of spiritual truth mortals are lost in confusion in their attempts to establish world peace. The realization of mankind's failure to attain universal brotherhood through human means is not an argument for failure. Rather, when considered in the light of Christian Science, it gives reason for hope.

The advent of Christ Jesus was in fulfillment of the prophecy of world peace. Prophets foretold the coming of the Saviour, who would establish on earth the brotherhood of men and universal harmony. Centuries before the birth of Jesus, the promise was given (Isaiah 7:14): "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel."

And in the ninth chapter of Isaiah is given the further assurance, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

"The Prince of Peace"! Should not this assurance of inspired Biblical writers awaken thinkers today to discern the inevitable, irresistible operation of divine law in bringing about the brotherhood of man—in other words, universal peace?

But how? it may be asked. Some may believe that discordant and tragic world events are God-ordained, and that in some unexplainable manner Deity is ordering human events in such a way as to accomplish fulfillment of divine promises through a manifestation of supernatural power.

It is the illusion of sin which claims that God causes widespread suffering in order to establish His kingdom on earth. "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death," writes Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 140). The evil of an oppressor is a false belief which divine Love eliminates and destroys.

The Gospel of Luke records the heavenly message to the shepherds, at the time of Jesus' birth, which points the true way (2:13, 14): "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

"Good will toward men"! This is the answer to the problem of world peace. Jesus, by his teaching, his healing, and his way of life, established through Christ, Truth, the divine standard of brotherly love and good will. As mankind becomes more Christlike, world peace will be realized as a natural result.

Christian Science is a religion of love, confirming and verifying the great truth that God is Love; that He is expressed in love. Through this Science of real being, mankind the world over can come to know and prove God's all-embracing love, love that is holy, compassionate, boundless, universal, eternal. Divine Love is the essence and substance of spiritual man's individuality. Therefore, it is only through the apprehension of the real man as the eternal and perfect expression of God, divine Love, that universal harmony will be perceived and demonstrated.

In our day Christian Science is unfolding to human consciousness the way of infinite Love, in establishing peace and good will among men. As each mortal awakens from the sense-dream of life in matter and evil to the truth of spiritual being, he will see true selfhood to be the image and likeness of divine Love, even as Christ Jesus did. The consciousness of spiritual, universal love heals animosity, enmity, resentment, jealousy, misunderstanding, persecution, and willfulness, whether momentary or of long standing. Thus we prove that the arrogant, ignorant beliefs of error are powerless to oppose the unceasing outpouring of infinite Love.

Many earnest Christian thinkers of today are deeply concerned over the trend of world events. True enough, they discern something of the operation of spiritual law, which is exposing evil's claim to power; but do not some still endorse the false theological belief that God is actually watching over the storm and tempest, and is, for some inscrutable purpose, tolerating the outbursts of evil?

How can God recognize evil, since He is infinite divine Love? Love is almighty. Indeed, the Psalmist unequivocally refers to God, divine Love, as "the Almighty" (91:1). As mortals give up their belief in evil as having power, and pray to discern more clearly the allness of divine Love, they will see the reflection of Love where the illusion of a willful mortal appears to material sense. Thus the eternal brotherhood of man will come increasingly into view as the spiritual reality, to be demonstrated on earth.

The rule whereby men may establish world peace through Christ and divine Science is a simple one. Said the disciple (I John 4:21), "This commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also."

The simple message of divine Love is today going into all the world through Christian Science, which reveals God as All-in-all, as divine Principle, Love, omnipotent, omni-active, supreme. Humanity's great need is for the humble, holy consciousness of boundless Love as present among men. The opportunity to gain this understanding is before each one of us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Here

THERE are things which grow in the dark—
There are moonflower seeds,
And narcissus bulbs,
And gray mushrooms—
But you are none of these.
Never fancy it!
You—the nightly blooming moonflower,
You—the white, fragrant narcissus,
The cold and moist gray mushroom?
You are none of these,
And you need the sun.
You need to grow strong and tan and tall.
Stand here—out of the shadow.

JO BAGOT

La Paix mondiale

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A UNE époque où tant de peuples désirent ardemment la paix, il est opportun de chercher dans la Bible les conseils et les directions nécessaires. Pourquoi? Parce que sans l'aide de la vérité spirituelle, les mortels qui veulent établir la paix mondiale n'aboutissent qu'à la confusion. Se rendre compte que les méthodes humaines n'ont pas permis aux hommes d'atteindre la fraternité universelle, cela ne doit nullement faire supposer un échec définitif. A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, c'est même plutôt une raison d'espérer.

La venue du Christ Jésus était conforme aux prophéties de la paix mondiale. Les prophètes avaient prédit l'avènement du Sauveur qui établirait sur la terre la fraternité des hommes et l'harmonie universelle. La promesse suivante avait précédé de plusieurs siècles la naissance de Jésus (Ésaïe 7:14): "Le Seigneur lui-même vous donnera un signe; le voici: la jeune fille concevra et mettra au monde un fils et lui donnera le nom d'Emmanuel."

De plus, Ésaïe, au chapitre neuf, nous donne encore cette assurance: "Car un enfant nous est né, un fils nous a été donné; l'empire a été posé sur son épaule. On l'appellera le Conseiller admirable, le Dieu fort, le Père d'éternité, le Prince de la paix."

"Le Prince de la paix"! Cette affirmation faite par un auteur biblique inspiré ne devrait-elle pas réveiller aujourd'hui ceux qui réfléchissent, et leur faire discerner l'inévitable, l'irrésistible opération de la loi divine déterminant la fraternité des hommes — en d'autres termes, la paix universelle?

Mais comment? demandera-t-on. D'aucuns croient peut-être que les tragédies et les troubles mondiaux sont voulus de Dieu; que d'une manière inexplicable la Divinité ordonne les événements humains de telle sorte que les promesses divines s'accomplissent par une manifestation de pouvoir surnaturel.

C'est l'illusion du péché qui prétend qu'afin d'établir Son royaume sur la terre, Dieu cause d'abondantes souffrances. "Le Dieu de la Science Chrétienne est l'Amour divin, universel et éternel, qui ne change pas et ne crée ni le mal, ni la maladie, ni la mort," écrit Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 140 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Le mal qui prend la forme d'un oppresseur est une fausse croyance que l'Amour divin élimine et détruit.

L'Évangile de Luc rapporte le céleste message qu'entendirent les bergers lorsque Jésus naquit; et ces paroles indiquent le vrai chemin (2:13, 14): "Tout à coup, il y eut avec l'ange une multitude de l'armée céleste, louant Dieu et disant: 'Gloire à Dieu au plus haut des cieux, paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!' "

"Bienveillance envers les hommes!" Voilà la réponse au problème de la paix mondiale. Par son enseignement, ses guérisons, sa manière de vivre, Jésus obéissant au Christ, à la Vérité, établit la norme divine de l'amour fraternel et de la bienveillance. A mesure que le genre humain se rapprochera du Christ, la paix mondiale se réalisera naturellement.

La Science Chrétienne est une religion d'amour, qui confirme et vérifie le grand fait que Dieu est Amour, qu'Il S'exprime par l'amour. Grâce à cette Science de l'être réel, dans toutes les parties du monde le genre humain peut connaître et prouver l'amour de Dieu, dont nul n'est exclu — ce saint amour compatissant, illimité, universel, éternel. L'Amour divin est l'essence, la substance de l'individualité de l'homme spirituel. Aussi l'universelle harmonie ne pourra-t-elle être perçue et démontrée que par la compréhension de l'homme réel en tant qu'expression éternelle et parfaite de Dieu, de l'Amour divin.

A notre époque, la Science Chrétienne, établissant parmi les hommes la paix et la bienveillance, révèle à la conscience humaine la voie de l'Amour infini. Tout mortel doit s'éveiller du rêve sensoriel que représentent la vie dans la matière et le mal, et connaître la vérité de l'être spirituel; alors, à l'instar du Christ Jésus, il verra que l'individualité véritable est l'image et la ressemblance de l'Amour divin. La conscience de l'amour spirituel, universel, guérit l'animosité, l'inimitié, le ressentiment, la jalousie, les malentendus, la persécution, l'opiniâtreté, que ces erreurs soient anciennes ou récentes. Nous prouvons ainsi que ces fausses croyances arrogantes, ignorantes, ne sauraient s'opposer au bien dont nous comble sans cesse l'Amour infini.

Parmi les chrétiens d'aujourd'hui se trouvent bien des penseurs qui s'inquiètent du tour que prennent les affaires mondiales. Pourtant ils discernent quelque peu l'opération de la loi spirituelle, qui met à nu le mal et démasque sa prétention au pouvoir; mais plusieurs ne persistent-ils pas à penser, suivant une fausse croyance théologique, que Dieu veille sur l'orage ou la tempête et que pour des raisons inscrutables, Il tolère le déchaînement du mal?

Puisque Dieu est le divin Amour infini, comment pourrait-Il reconnaître le mal? L'Amour est tout-puissant. Au fait, le Psalmiste emploie ce terme explicite: le "Tout-Puissant," pour désigner Dieu, l'Amour divin (91:1). Quand les mortels renoncent à la croyance que le mal a du pouvoir; quand ils prient afin de discerner plus clairement la totalité de l'Amour divin — ils voient de mieux en mieux le reflet de l'Amour là où paraît, pour le sens matériel, l'illusion d'un mortel pervers. Ainsi l'éternelle fraternité des hommes se verra toujours davantage en tant que réalité spirituelle, démontrable sur la terre.

Elle est simple la règle qui permet aux hommes d'établir la paix mondiale, par le Christ et la Science divine. Le disciple a déclaré (I Jean 4:21): "Nous avons reçu de Lui ce commandement: Que celui qui aime Dieu aime aussi son frère."

Aujourd'hui le simple message de l'Amour divin pénètre dans le monde entier par la Science Chrétienne, qui révèle Dieu comme étant Tout-en-tout, Principe divin, Amour omnipotent, omniactif et suprême. L'Amour sans limites est présent parmi les hommes: l'humble et sainte conscience de ce fait représente ce dont l'humanité a surtout besoin. La possibilité d'acquérir cette compréhension est ouverte à chacun de nous.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Utilities Board Clears Riley of Becker Charges

In Boston Today

I.C.C. Examiner Witness for Riley

BULLETIN

The Public Utilities Commission this afternoon cleared Frank E. Riley, director of its Commercial Motor Vehicles Division, of charges that he had solicited and accepted $2,800 for "official favors" to the Becker Transportation Company.

By a four-to-one vote the Commission found the charges made by Mr. Becker were "not substantiated by the evidence."

Paul R. Naefe of Boston, an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, was called as a witness at the hearing before the Public Utilities Commission into charges of alleged bribery of public officials for "official favors" for Samuel Becker, head of the Becker Transportation Company.

Examined by Attorney Francis E. Rafter, attorney for Frank E. Riley, director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Department of Public Utilities, to whom Mr. Becker has testified he paid money for "favors," Mr. Naefe said he was on no pay roll other than that of the United States Government and that he had never received one cent from Mr. Becker or any other carrier.

Asked if he has been offered money by Mr. Becker or his attorneys, he replied that he had not. Asked if he had followed up a rumor that $800 had changed hands, he said he had not and treated this rumor as "ridiculous."

Attorney Rafter spent most of the forenoon in summing up the case for his client and advising the commission that Mr. Becker had a record of 464 violations of the law when he ran afoul the State department and the I. C. C. When cornered, he said, Mr. Becker tried to drag another down with him.

Youth Praised At Ship Inquiry

Neal A. Brown, 19, of Baltimore, a member of the crew of the American Steamer City of Flint, holding an ordinary seamen's certificate, received high commendation today at the Federal investigation of the collision on July 2 between the City of Flint and the schooner yacht, Lively Lady, just outside Boston harbor.

The investigation was held at Appraisers Stores today. J. Frank Staley of the Department of Justice, presding officer of the special board of inquiry, called Mr. Brown to the stand in connection with the investigation. At the conclusion of his testimony Mr. Staley asked if the young man intended going to sea, and after an affirmative reply, the presiding officer highly commended him as "a clean-cut young man and just the kind the American Merchant Marine needs."

The two-day investigation concluded today with the testimony of Osborn M. Curtis, 3rd, son of the owner of the Lively Lady who was at the wheel of the yacht at the time of the collision. He said, in reply to questions, that in his opinion the cause was due to the freighter changing its course. He also stated he believed the yacht had the right of way.

The board of inquiry will review the testimony and submit recommendations with the full transcript of the testimony to the Department of Commerce for decision on to whom the blame rests.

Bates to Run For Congress

Although considerable pressure has been exerted upon Representative George L. Bates (R) of Massachusetts to seek the Republican nomination for Governor, the former Mayor of Salem today announced his candidacy for a second term in Congress.

For several months, rumors have been circulated that the Salem Republican might seek the gubernatorial nomination. Many of his friends consider his record as Mayor of Salem and as a member of the United States House of Representatives, coupled with his Irish-American background, would make him an outstanding candidate of the type needed to end the eight-year gubernatorial reign of the Democrats. Prior to his election to his Washington post two years ago, Mr. Bates served as Mayor of Salem for several terms.

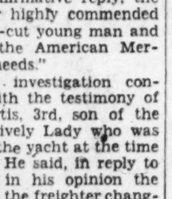
Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued unsettled and showery weather tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler Wednesday night; gentle southerly winds.

New England States: Showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southerly winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	75	Minneapolis	72	92
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	66	78	New York	72	88
Denver	60	80	Norfolk	74	94
Helena	70	88	Philadelphia	74	86
Kansas City	66	86	St. Louis	72	84
Los Angeles	62	82	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	82	88	Washington	74	90

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 19.
B—Maximum, July 18

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:48 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 5:12 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

Shipping Nearly At Standstill

Enveloped in one of the densest fogs in summertime history, shipping in Boston harbor was virtually at a standstill today.

Only the ferry boats faithfully plied their way across the water this afternoon, although two Eastern Steamship Lines vessels tied up on time this morning. They were the New York from New York and the Yarmouth, in from St. John, New Brunswick.

Off Graves Light, however, some 63 passengers idled away the time as the S. S. Excalibur of the American Exports Lines, in from the Mediterrean, waited for the fog to lift.

Also anchored in the Bay off Sandwich was the S. S. Berkshire, a Merchant and Miners boat that sailed from Boston last night, only to drop anchor near the entrance to the Cape Cod canal when the heavy fog swept in from the sea.

Mayor Allows Film 'Blockade'

The motion picture "Blockade," whose story is laid against a background of the Civil War in Spain, will not be barred from Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin ruled today. The Mayor acted after the City Council passed an uncontested order yesterday calling upon the Mayor to prevent the picture from being shown in Boston.

After seeing a preview of the picture today the Mayor gave out the following statement:

"In order to eliminate any partisanship in the film I have suggested certain deletion which the theater officials have agreed to make and which we believe will leave the film free of partisanship."

The motion picture therefore will be shown in the theaters of Boston on Thursday as scheduled.

The Mayor said he could not reveal what cuts he suggested in the film, but assured newspapermen that only a few were made.

At the preview today the Mayor was accompanied by John J. Spencer, City Censor; Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and his secretary, Cornelius J. Reardon.

The Council's orders calling upon Mr. Tobin to ban "Blockade" was introduced by President John E. Kerrigan of South Boston. He presented a telegram to the Council labeling the picture "Communistic" and asking that it be banned in this city. The telegram was signed by Mrs. David Johnson, representing the Massachusetts State Council of the Knights of Columbus and 50 Roman Catholic organizations.

The order was passed, 17 votes in the affirmative, none in the negative. Five councilors were absent, as follows: Francis W. Irwin, Henry L. Shattuck, Clement A. Norton, Theodore F. Lyons and Maurice H. Sullivan.

City Censor Spencer stated the picture "Blockade" has already been shown in 68 New England cities, but was banned in Westerly, R. I., at the request of two Roman Catholic clergymen.

Star Gazers To Meet July 23

Telescope makers, amateur astronomers and all others interested in star-gazing for fun, are invited to assemble Saturday, July 23, on Observatory Hill, Cambridge, for an

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

'Before Starting the Day—'

Mrs. Robert B. Kolsbun

The Tooth Brushing

Our dog can't currycomb himself,
For which he can't be blamed.
But when we have to brush his teeth,
He should be so ashamed.

Frozen Cartons Of Strawberries Arrive in Port

Port of Boston Business

Rapid progress in methods of refrigeration which make possible the shipment of fresh swordfish 10,000 miles by sea from Japan to Boston now is being applied to the importation of fresh fruits from Europe.

Commerce of the Port of Boston last week summarized today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, included the importation of 25 cartons of fresh strawberries from The Netherlands, said to be the first ever brought here from Holland. Fresh strawberries are arriving at Boston daily from Nova Scotia, and frozen fresh blueberries come here frequently from both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The "shortcake berries" which came in from Rotterdam, however, are frozen in tins, and may be followed by other shipments if these cartons prove satisfactory.

Also included in commerce of the port last week were unusually large shipments of crude rubber from British Malay, Netherland Indies, and French Indo-China, much of which goes into the automobile tire industry. Other items arriving were rabbit hair from France, buttermilk cheese from Italy, coffee from Ethiopia, and bananas from Honduras.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk. Ending July 16	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$1,644,530	$3,972,611
Imports for warehouse	91,371	437,192
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	225,878	638,492
Duties collected	285,617	722,279
Wool imports (lbs.)	86,050	849,817
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 16	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	551,126	1,420,729
Duties collected	660,817	1,524,079

Pressure Groups Are Viewed As Threat to U. S. Democracy

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—Pressure groups, which have learned to control elections and to rule Congress, threaten the very existence of American democracy, Dr. William Y. Elliott, professor of Government at Harvard University, told the Summer Institute for Social Progress today.

These pressure groups—small, organized minorities — extend into every walk of life and, by a strange paradox of government, include everybody, thereby making the Federal Government an integration of minority pressures, Dr. Elliott declared.

Bankers, labor, manufacturers, American Legion, farmers, racial groups—the list could go on indefinitely—these vote for Congressmen and others solely on a basis of the candidates' attitudes toward their own group, not on the candidates' grasp of national problems, Dr. Elliott averred.

Open Purse Strings

"Each group is seeking to have Congress open the purse strings for its benefit—the manufacturers to obtain higher profits through tariffs or the NRA; labor for higher wages through the wage-hour bill; the Legion for a bonus; the farmers for subsidies through the AAA.

"Nobody sees it as his business to think in the national interest, except the President."

To remedy this condition, Dr. Elliott urged adoption of the proportional representation system of voting—"P. R."—for Congressional elections.

By enlarging the Congressional districts so as to have four or five Representatives chosen at large from a district, there would be less sectionalism, he asserted, and by having voters record their choices in order of preference—the "P. R." system—a pressure group heretofore depending on the balance of power for its strength would be impotent, he added.

The subject aroused much interest among the members of the Institute, now in the second and final week of their vacation-study period on the Wellesley College campus.

Minced No Words

"The question of how these pressure groups and democracy can be reconciled has been the central question of our discussions," Dr. John Stewart Burgess, faculty chairman of the Institute, told Dr. Elliott at the close of the lecture this morning.

Dr. Elliott minced no words over the matter. "Our system is one of special privileges for all, equal rights for some," he said.

He cited the country's Philippine policy as an example. Under this policy, he said, the Nation is casting loose a territory with vast natural resources of gold and oil and an unfathomed capacity for producing rubber, virtually turning it over to Japan, solely to please a few American business men who object to competition from Philippine products.

Such methods of dealing with national problems may lead to a sense of futility among the people in respect to getting things done, he declared, and when futility develops in a people they are ready to listen to the argument of Nazis and Fascists.

"P. R." in Ireland

Dr. Elliott cited the use of "P. R." in Ireland as an illustration of the system's value in achieving peaceful solution of national issues and keeping leaders in office. He praised also the Irish method of giving the Prime Minister complete authority to dissolve Parliament and call a general election.

The President lacks this authority and thus is unable to control Congress, except through patronage and spending projects, the savant declared. Deadlocks therefore are frequent. If the President were empowered to resign after being defeated in Congress, and to call an election of a President and new Congress, he would have a whip over that body which could be cracked along national, instead of local, issues.

The members of the Institute last night heard addresses on the foreign policy of Italy by Luigi Villari, former official of the Foreign Office; and on the foreign policy of Soviet Russia by Horace B. Davis, assistant professor of economics and sociology at Simmons College.

PWA Funds for School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19—Construction of a $1,400,000 Trade High School building has been authorized by the City Council in voting to accept a PWA grant of $600,000 for the project. Half the pupil cost for Trade School instruction will be paid by the State. At present the school program is conducted in four buildings, three of which are antiquated elementary schools.

Vermont's Little River Dam Ready for Acceptance by State

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 19—Official tests this week of the giant needle valves of the Little River dam near Waterbury marked completion of the $10,000,000 Federal flood control projects in the Winooski River valley. The dam will be officially turned over to the State of Vermont some time during August or September when the cleaning up process will be completed.

Five companies of CCC men will remain on the job until then carrying on flowage clearance, up to the maximum conservation storage line. They will then be moved out, the last of the 2,500 CCC workers who have been employed for nearly three years in building one of the largest earth fill dams in New England.

Representatives of the State Board of Public Works were present at the needle valve tests. Although the Government's only interest in constructing the dam is flood control, Major Paul M. Elliman, army engineer in charge of construction, said it is possible for water to be drawn off to augment any depleted power company reservoirs further down stream.

More than 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth were required to make the embankment forming the dam which is more than 2,000 feet long with a maximum width of about 900 feet and minimum height of 175 feet. In case of flood conditions of great magnitude the earth embankment is protected by a spillway of reinforced concrete 252 feet long and 25 feet high at the east end of the dam. With the water in the reservoir behind the dam at spillway height, a lake six miles long will be formed. The dam is designed to take care of a flood runoff of 14 inches in 5.1 days, with a peak inflow of 31,600 cubic feet per second, which is 50 per cent in excess of a standard 100-year flood.

The huge construction job has attracted considerable attention throughout the progress of the work, but with the giant job practically completed public interest has reached a new high. Hundreds of motorists have visited the project

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

$10,000,000 Relief Plan Is Submitted

Labor Federation Leader Presents Program at Conference

Fund to Be Split

A $10,000,000 unemployment relief program to be financed through a bond issue was proposed to Governor Hurley and Legislative leaders today by John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at a conference in the Governor's office.

The Gatelee program calls for the $10,000,000 bond issue to be distributed:

1. $5,000,000 to the the cities and towns for local highway relief projects.

2. $5,000,000 to the State Department of Public Works for State highway projects for unemployment relief.

In addition, Mr. Gatelee, supported by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, proposed that the $5,500,000 now remaining unexpended in the highway fund be divested to general budget purposes to reduce the State tax to $12,500,000.

Called by Governor

Today's conference was called by Governor Hurley following a published threat by Mr. Gatelee that organized labor would stage a march on the State House unless the legislature speedily enacts an unemployment relief program. At present the legislature and the Governor are engaged in a deadlock over unemployment relief and the disposition of the $5,500,000 remaining in the highway fund.

Attending the conference today were Governor Hurley, Mr. Gatelee, Mr. Taylor, Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate; Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House; Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate; Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader in the House; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Gatelee said that the jobs would be handed out on the basis of need rather than the basis of pauperism, explaining that recipients should not be forced to become paupers before they obtain aid.

Leaders Confer

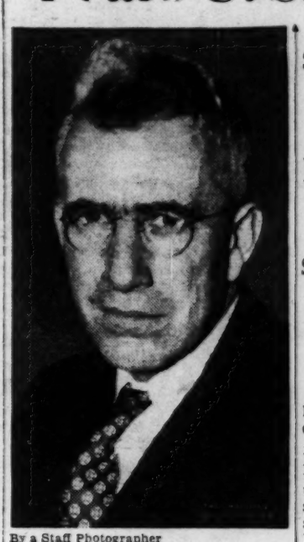
Following the Gatelee explanation of his plan at an interruption of the conference, Senator Wragg and Representative Cahill returned to confer further with the Governor on the proposal. The program, observers were quick to note, would give the Governor practically everything he has demanded of the Legislature, namely, a sizeable bond issue, a State tax of less than $13,0000,000 through diversion of gasoline tax revenue and additional funds for the Public Works Department.

Before the conference Mr. Gatelee said:

"I don't think the Legislature re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Aiken Pleads Cause Of Little Business, Fears U. S. Spending



By a Staff Photographer

George D. Aiken
Governor of Vermont

Small Trades' Capital Exceeds Large Firms, Vermonter Claims

Financial Crash 'Final Chapter'?

States That New Deal Heads U. S. Towards Collapse but Does Not Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19—In a pointed address here today Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont defended the United States' Little Businessmen from domination by the Federal Administration, and severely criticized "reckless Federal spending" with a warning that New Deal officials might study with profit what happened to a certain group of men who gained control of a large corporation, dissipated its assets and finally got tangled with the law.

Governor Aiken, who caused a mild furore in the Grand Old Party last winter when he told fellow members of the National Republican Club that "Lincoln would have been ashamed of you," spoke before the Buffalo Advertising Club here today.

In defense of the Little Businessman he said, "Too much are we considering business as consisting only of great corporations. . . ."

All Business Units

"We are apt to forget that the small factory, the modest shop, and the corner store are all business units which, in their numbers, are many times in excess of those great corporate interests with their vast aggregations of capital. . . .

"The ill-fated NRA appeared to many to be an ideal arrangement for regulating business and for guaranteeing a fair return to all engaged in it. But it failed utterly to effect prosperity because of the inability of small industries to comply with the multitude of rules and regulations laid down."

"Not in a spirit of criticism," he emphasized, "but in the belief that an expression of honest opinion hurts no one and may do some good, I will say that many of us Vermont farmers feel that our present Federal Administration might well adopt more tried and sound practices in the management of our national affairs.

Final Chapter

"We look askance," he continued in a portion of his speech that drew the closest interest, "at the reckless spending of Federal officials, reading financial disaster as a final chapter."

"Federal propagandists," he emphasized, "loudly proclaim the amount of money spent in our State in recent years. They neglect to say, and perhaps do not realize, that our per capita share of the national debt has been increased by at least twice the amount they claim to have spent for us in this way and that.

"Not long ago a certain investment house got into trouble with the authorities. It was claimed that a group of men secured control of this company and used the sound assets to perpetuate their control. At last the sound assets gave out, and calamity in the shape of the law overtook them. Government officials," Governor Aiken admonished, "may well profit by this example."

The Governor did not enlarge upon this warning.

In concluding his address, Governor Aiken emphasized, "Until American business becomes totally depraved and until the American people en masse have admitted their inability to support themselves and are ready to pledge subservience to an all-powerful central Government with lines of state and other political subdivisions abolished, we must leave American business free to conduct itself with a minimum of regulation and an ever-present opportunity for free competition and honest ambition."

Rutland Road's Affairs Before Federal Court

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 19 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken declared today to make haste slowly in considering requests for a special session of the Legislature to abate taxes of the Rutland Railroad, whose receiver has asked permission to sell or discontinue the line.

"While the welfare of the road's employees and patrons is a matter of deep concern," the Governor said in a statement, "yet it must be remembered the Legislature that would have to be called would be the same one that has already refused to reduce the railroad's taxes.

A Federal Court hearing was scheduled to open at Rutland today on the receiver's petition to sell or discontinue the road. Governor Aiken said State officials would attend.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Today's awards in The Christian Science Monitor's campaign for courtesy on the road go to the drivers of the cars owned by

Noah S. Richardson
200 Highland Avenue
Somerville
Registration number 656,016

and

Orlando Calabrese
104 Arlington Street
Watertown
Registration number B61,966

The incident which brought the award to the driver of car number 656,016 is reported by one of our readers in a letter to the Courtesy Awards Editor. He says:

If you permit outside nominations for your daily awards, this letter is to suggest the driver of Massachusetts registration 656,016, name unknown to me.

Tonight at 7:50 this car was proceeding slowly along Everett Street, Cambridge, when a child suddenly shot out on a bicycle from the sidewalk, coming out from between two cars. The child could not have been more than five feet in front of the car, and directly in front. With miraculous swiftness, or so it seemed to me, the car driver swerved, jammed on his brakes. His skill, alertness, and caution in a congested section undoubtedly saved the child.

What prompts this nomination, however, is the gentleman's conduct after the excitement. Obviously shaken by the close call, the driver got out of the car, and started a bit angrily toward the rear. Meanwhile the scared boy on his bike was beating it away as fast as he could. Instantly the driver recovered his sense of humor, told the boy calmly he should be careful, and then remarked to me, bystander, that it seemed a pity the driver was always to blame in a situation like this.

I have driven for seven years, and I have seen plenty of close calls; but I never saw better self-control, conscience, and skill combined.

The other incident which won an award relates to the courtesy act of a truck driver. The reporter of this incident says:

A large truck bearing registration number B61,966 was the first in line to come to a stop for a traffic light on Massachusetts Avenue at Columbus Avenue. The traffic light for some seconds had been red and yellow, and was just about to go green for the Massachusetts Avenue traffic to proceed when an elderly lady carrying a heavy-looking bag started to step from the curb, but timidly turned back. The driver of the truck, as eager to be on his way as were the others in the long line of cars, reassuringly waved the little old lady across the street, even though the light had meanwhile turned green. A few seconds' delay, but the appreciation for this act of courtesy was most apparent in the lady's smile.

To the drivers of these vehicles, The Christian Science Monitor, in co-operation with the theater management, is awarding two tickets each to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters.

Outdoor Singers Like Old Songs And 'Dwarf' Ditty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19—Who says the old songs are not popular? Greenwich Village may not respond to "Swanee River" and "Auld Lang Syne," but in Springfield people still revel in their melody. At the opening of the third community sing conducted by the Park Department nearly 2,000 persons flocked to Forest Park to share in the enjoyment of singing traditional favorites.

In fact, the theme song adopted for this year's community singing is the veteran tune "The More We Get Together." The participants got together for the opening sing on Sunday by foot, bicycle, trolley, and automobile, joining with Arthur E. Gardner, Director of Recreation, as song leader, and the WPA band, to express their zest for the old familiar songs. Song sheets were scorned by many whose memories served them well.

The Snow White ditty "Whistle While You Work" was popular, however. Copyright bans prevented distribution of the words to this song, but the singers soon caught on to Mr. Gardner's hints.

Community singing will continue each Sunday night until the end of August.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

Procession of the Sardar Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Andante con moto from the Symphony in C major ..... Schubert
Tango, "Silver Shadows" ..... Repper
Marche Slave ..... Tschaikovsky
Overture, "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Finale from the Violin Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
(Solo part played by all the first violins)
Irish Tune from County Derry ..... Grainger
March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Sinners in Paradise," with Madge Evans and John Boles. 2:09, 5:13, 8:17. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." 3:49, 6:53, 10:01.

South Station Theater—
"Modern Dixie." Mickey Mouse in color and other short subjects. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Son of the Sheik," with Rudolph Valentino. Also Franchot Tone and Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Men Are Such Fools." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "When Were You Born?" with Margaret Lindsay and Anna May Wong. Fenway: 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice," 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Keith Memorial
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 11:28 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:38 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Strand—
"A Yank at Oxford," with Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan, Lionel Barrymore. Also John Wayne and Diana Gibson in "Adventure's End." Tomorrow: "She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Also "Woman Against the World," with Ralph Forbes and Alice Moore.

Scollay and Modern—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Boston—
Joan Fontaine in "Maid's Night Out." 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Also "Fools for Scandal," featuring Carole Lombard. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

University—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also Ann Sheridan and John Litel in "Little Miss Thoroughbred." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Brookline Village Theater—
Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Flight Into Nowhere," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:07, 8:04.

Metropolitan—
"My Bill," with Kay Francis, Dickie Moore and Bonita Granville. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also Pat O'Brien, Priscilla Lane and Dick Powell in "Cowboy From Brooklyn." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Man of Aran." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Nothing Sacred," with Frederic March and Carole Lombard. Also "Daughter of Shanghai," featuring Anna May Wong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Music

Longy School of Music—
Program of Chamber music: Raphael Silverman, Elmer Schoettle, Emily Johnson and Virginia Bacon. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture on "Poetry and Politics," by Dr. Robert M. Gray. New Lecture Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Children's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 10 a. m.

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Andante from the "Surprise" Symphony ..... Haydn
Suite, "The Nutcracker," Tschaikovsky
Chinese Dance—Russian Dance
Gavotte from the Suite in D major ..... Bach
Dance of the Warriors, from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
March from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Waltz, "The Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
March, "Up the Street" ..... Morse
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will conduct the guidance tour on Spanish Paintings. 11 a. m.

Fogg Museum—
Exhibition of medieval floor tiles with demonstration of tile-making, by Loyd Haberly. Van Rensselaer Room, Harvard University, Cambridge. 2.

Harvard University—
Lecture on "Germany and Her Aims," by Mrs. Jean Caldwell Brown. Geology Lecture Hall. 4.

Fog and Rain Interfere With Yachting and Tennis Schedules—Doerr Hits .500

Red Sox Regulars Pound Rival Pitchers at Fenway

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Red Sox and Chicago White Sox was postponed

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox have set an amazing offensive pace at Fenway Park since the intermission caused by the all-star game. From the beginning of the Yankee series, through the recent week-end meetings with the Browns, Manager Joe Cronin's eight "regulars" have combed enemy pitching for the highly respectable average of .362.

Bobby Doerr, currently one of the sensations of the American League, has collected 19 base hits in 38 trips to the plate over that distance, which averages an even .500. Jimmy Foxx comes second with a .452 figure, managed by way of 19 out of 42. The remaining regulars follow in order: Ben Chapman, .351; Roger Cramer, .348; Cronin, .345; Joe Vosmik, .311; Pinky Higgins, .297, and Gene Desautels, .286.

Rival Yankees

Exclusive of the pitchers, pinch hitters and substitutions, the Red Sox have established a remarkable record for other American League contenders to shoot at. Pulling for the left field wall at Fenway, Cronin and his mates hold together an offense equally as dangerous as that of the Yankees in the Stadium.

Doerr's awakening at the plate almost overshadows the great distance clouting of Foxx. Young Bobby, at an age when a majority of boys are longing for a chance to make the semi-pro grade, has reached stardom in the American League.

The sophomore second baseman has hit safely in his last 13 games. The streak began in the July 3 contest with the Yankees at New York, and includes 16 singles, three doubles, two triples, two homers and 13 runs driven in. This morning Bobby's 1938 average stood at .293 in 72 championship games. This figure, together with his defensive ability around the middle turn, elevates Bob among the leading infielders in the majors.

Doerr vs. Gordon

The Yankees are boosting Joe Gordon, the flash from Newark. But there are plenty of fellows around the American League who will back Doerr as the game's outstanding young infielder.

A study of the Doerr rally at the plate is proof of his courage. In late May his average was .217. As late as June 18 it was in the low .220's. But the youthful Californian kept pushing ahead and today is only seven points short of the charmed .300 circle.

Now that Doerr has "arrived," Cronin can forget about second base. Bobby, unless handicapped by injury, will take care of the keystone bag for a long time—perhaps as long as Charley Gehringer has guarded second for the Detroit Tigers. And perhaps equally as adeptly.

Chapman Out

The Red Sox face the White Sox without Ben Chapman in right field. But Cronin is not greatly concerned. In Red Nonnenkamp, Joe has a reserve who can strengthen the outfield defense and help keep the offense rolling. Red is a good man. Unfortunately there is not room for him every day.

Cronin said yesterday that Johnny Marcum's pitching future remains in doubt, along with Grove's. John's arm is bothering him again. His name has temporarily been scratched from the starting list. Grove is scheduled to throw easy tomorrow and may start a game during the week-end series with Cleveland. In Marcum's absence, Fritz Ostermueller will take a regular turn.

* * *

Cronin is particularly pleased with the recent pitching of Emerson Dickman and Junior Jim Bagby, two of the "baby" members of his mound staff.

* * *

The White Sox stay at Fenway Park through Thursday, playing a double-header tomorrow.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	47	28	.627
New York	49	31	.613
Chicago	45	35	.563
Cincinnati	42	35	.545
Boston	34	39	.466
Brooklyn	36	43	.456
St. Louis	31	44	.413
Philadelphia	32	51	.361

Results July 18

Chicago 7, Boston 6.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 4.
One game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	27	.645
Cleveland	47	28	.627
Boston	46	31	.597
Washington	42	40	.512
Detroit	38	43	.469
Chicago	33	38	.465
Philadelphia	30	46	.387
St. Louis	23	54	.299

Results July 18

No games scheduled.

Coming Tennis Star and His Coach

Wide World

Coach George Hudson (Left) and Frank Kovacs

Young Kovacs Is Playing in the Forty-sixth Longwood Bowl Tourney at Chestnut Hill, Mass. He Won His Opening Match From Another Oakland (Calif.) Player, Harold Hudson, 6—0, 6—1. Hudson, of the Berkeley Tennis Club, Predicts a Great Future for Kovacs

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge and Gene Mako beat Gottfried von Cramm and Henner Henkel, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4, to give U. S. 2-1 lead in Davis Cup interzone round.

Five Years Ago

Bill Killefer resigned as manager of St. Louis Browns and was replaced by Allan Sothoron.

Seeded Players Having Hard Time In Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Seeded players in the Eastern clay-court tennis championships traveled a rough road yesterday at the Jackson Heights Tennis Club, two of them losing at the nets, two others withdrawing and a fifth being extended to the limit before winning his match.

The first jolt to the favorites' ranks came when Julius Heldman of Los Angeles, seeded sixth, bowed to Eddie Degray of Brooklyn, a former University of North Carolina star, 6—3, 6—4. Heldman, runner-up to Frank Guernsey in the state clay-court championships, blew 2—0 and 3—1 game advantages.

A second upset followed this. J. Gilbert Hall, the veteran New Yorker who was seeded fourth, was eliminated by Percy Kynaston of Brooklyn, another veteran, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

These upsets, combined with the earlier withdrawals of Morey Lewis, Texarkana, Ark., seeded No. 8, and Charles Hare of England, seeded first in the foreign list, left only five favorites, and the impending withdrawal of Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Kenyon College, seeded second, threatened to reduce the list still further.

McNeill, who injured his ankle last week, has not yet retired officially from the tourney.

While Robert Kamrath of Austin, Texas, seeded seventh, was battling Byron Donaldson of New York to win 8—6, 6—1 and advance into the fourth round, two other stars were having comparatively easy times.

Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., the National intercollegiate and state clay-court titlist, whipped John Brauback, San Antonio, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. Frank X. Shields, the New Yorker who became a movie star, breezed through two rounds, whipping Sam Stewart of New York, 6—1, 6—1, and Leonard Straus, another New Yorker, 6—2, 6—0. Guernsey is seeded fifth and Shields third.

40 Per Cent of Bowl Tickets to the Public

LOS ANGELES, July 19 (AP)—An agreement whereby 40 per cent of the tickets for the annual Rose Bowl football game in Pasadena will be made available to the public was announced today.

A committee of the Pacific Coast Conference and the Tournament of Roses Association agreed that the Conference championship team which meets an eastern eleven in the bowl will receive 50 per cent of the tickets. The remaining 10 per cent will be reserved for the press and special groups.

Protests followed last New Year's game, when all tickets were made available to alumni and students of the University of California, the western representative. None were offered to the public.

Shea Signs With Brooklyn

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Dennis Shea, former business manager of the Boston Redskins and Washington Club of the National Professional Football League, has accepted a similar post with the Brooklyn Football Dodgers.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	65	46	.586
Sacramento	63	48	.568
San Diego	59	51	.536
Seattle	57	53	.518
San Francisco	55	56	.495
Portland	53	57	.482
Hollywood	51	60	.459
Oakland	40	72	.357

Results July 18

No games scheduled.

Longwood Program Put Over; Extra Matches on Wednesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 19—Play in the women's division of the Longwood Cricket Club Bowl tournament which was scheduled to start this morning as well as play in the men's singles scheduled for the afternoon, was called off this morning on account of the rain. Present plans are to carry out today's schedule tomorrow with a possibility of making up for some of the lost time by some of the players taking part in extra matches.

Only four Bowl matches were completed yesterday due to rain. Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Texas, seeded No. 1 and the player who removed the eighth Bowl from competition last year, won his first-round match from Charles J. Cole with the greatest of ease. Cole, who hails from Hartford, won only one game and that was in the first set.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, who is considered a coming player of note, had just as easy a time in eliminating Harold Hudson, who also comes from Oakland, with the loss of one game in the second set. In the other two matches that were completed, William Winslow, Princeton, N. J., was hard pressed to defeat Paul Hurley of Quincy, 6—3, 7—5; while Sanford Webster of West Point, defeated James Roberts of Brooklyn with the loss of only one game in the second set.

Two of the matches which were started but which could not be finished involved seeded players. Bobby Riggs of Chicago, winner of the National clay-court championship and seeded No. 2, was leading L. W. Crossman, 6—0, 3—0, when the match was postponed, and Sidney B. B. Wood, Jr., of New York, former Wimbledon champion and seeded No. 5, was all even with Alfred Jarvis of Williamstown, Jarvis having won the first set 6—4, and Wood the second 6—2.

Longwood Bowl Tennis

First Round

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, defeated Charles J. Cole, Hartford, 6—1, 6—0.
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, defeated Harold Hudson, Oakland, 6—0, 6—1.
Sanford Webster, West Point, defeated James Roberts, Brookline, 6—0, 6—3.
William Winslow, Princeton, defeated Paul Hurley, Quincy, 6—3, 7—5.

Parker Spring Lake Victor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 19 (AP)—Frankie Parker, who has never lost a tournament match on the clay courts of the Bathing and Tennis Club, annexed his fifth championship in the six-year history of the club's invitation tennis tourney yesterday with a straight-set victory over Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C.

The nation's third ranking performer, who now resides in Beverly Hills, Calif., justified his top-seeding in expunging the hard-hitting Southerner by scores of 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Both players hastened off to Brookline, Mass., where they are entered in the Longwood Tournament — Parker confident that his newly acquired follow-through forehand would stand him in good stead and Henderson cheered by his good showing despite the handicap of an injured leg.

Parker, who did not lose a set in vanquishing six rivals, captured a second leg on the Clifford Hemphill Bowl. He retired the first bowl in 1935 with three successive tournament titles. He did not compete here last year because he was in Europe with the victorious American Davis Cup forces.

Champion Leading Masters Division

David Polland, 1937 winner, continued to increase his score in the fourth and fifth rounds of the Masters Division of the American Chess Federation Congress now in progress at the Hotel Touraine, Boston. In the afternoon session, he outplayed Harold Morton, New England champion, in an English Opening which developed along original lines. Faced with a disastrous break on his King's side, Morton brought his pieces over to defend, only to find that Polland was able to open a file on the Queen's side, with a forced win. In the evening session the victim was Charles Jaffe, veteran New Yorker, who lost the exchange in a mixed-up English Opening, and thereafter had no chance. Polland has now won four and drawn one.

In the Consolation Division, Donald MacMurray, another New Yorker, continued his winning streak by defeating B. Wolk, New York, and W. B. Suesman, Cranston, R. I. MacMurray has now won five straight. Leading in Class A is D. Mayers, Newtowne, Conn., who was, however, held for the first time thus far by H. W. Woods, Virginia Beach, Va., who adjourned the game a pawn ahead with winning chances.

I. Horowitz, 1936 winner, after losing his adjourned game with B. Blumin, Canadian champion, in the morning session, defeated P. Rosenzweig, New York, in the afternoon session, and adjourned with D. Moscowitz, New York, in the evening session. The position is approximately even, but Horowitz may maneuver into a win.

I. Kashdan, Manhattan Chess Club champion, played a very interesting King's Indian against Morton. At adjournment, he had a piece for two pawns and will probably win. His play aroused the admiration of the spectators, who enjoyed the way he brought about favorable complications in a fairly simple position.

In the Masters Division, the leaders are Polland, 4½-½; Horowitz, 3-1; Santasiere, 2½-½; Kashdan, 2-0; Blumin, 2½-1½. In the Consolation Division, the leaders are MacMurray, 4-0; Martin, 3½-1½; Adams, 3-1; Suesman, 2½-½; Murdock, 2-1. The leaders in Class A are Mayers, 4-0; Mitchell, 3½-1½; Rauch and Woods, 3-0; Bellome, 2½-1½.

Hoe May Sell Subsidiary

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of R. Hoe & Co., printing machinery manufacturer, were called to a special meeting to be held Aug. 17 to consider a proposal to sell the company's English subsidiary, R. Hoe & Co., Ltd., to R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd., of Leeds, England. Subject to a number of adjustments, the proposed terms call for a purchase price of about $2,280,000.

Longwood 'Seed'

By a Staff Photographer

Kay Winthrop

Only Boston Player on Seeded List. She Follows Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., No. 1, and Dorothy Andrus of New York, No. 2. Fourth in the Seeded Group Is Dorothy Workman of California

Bad Weather Delays Start Of Cup Races

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 19—Not that one postponement was enough, easterly fog, rain and lack of wind today threatened another cancellation of the opening of the North Shore junior yacht races for the coveted Curtis Cup off the Eastern Yacht Club here.

Seven crews sat "hoping" on the clubhouse veranda this morning as the fog played "hide and seek" with masts and boats in the harbor.

The North Shore junior committee, as was the case yesterday, refused to allow the crews to return to their homes, they too "hoping" for a lift in the fog bank and a breeze.

Current favorite in this year's series is defending champion, Barber Dunwoody of Swampscott. Dunwoody was the surprise winner of last year, when he skippered the Swampscott forces into the Curtis Cup championship in his club's first crack at the trophy.

Those in the know explained Dunwoody's great skill being aided by his familiarity with center board craft, which the North Shore crews used last season. Dunwoody races Yankee Dories, a center board affair, at his home club.

In this respect, this year's results will be interesting inasmuch as the crews are using M-B boats, a keel craft. Although such comparison is not really fair, those followers of North Shore junior racing will note this difference. The reason this is mentioned is the fact that the Sears Bowl titlists always use a keel boat, and some of the backers of North Shore racing feel that their contenders should prepare by sailing keel boats.

Tiller Talk

Skipperettes of the Pleon Yacht Club are also racing this week for the Venture Cup, donated by Nancy Leiter, the winner representing Pleon in the North Shore women's eliminations later. Bad weather has also forced them to the sidelines.

Make-up of the Curtis Cup crews is as follows:

The personnel of the junior crews includes Eastern Point, Capt. Carroll Wonson, Anthony Farrell, and John Clay; Annisquam, Capt. Richard W. Mechem, John Lowe and Frederick Norton; Sandy Bay, Capt. Thomas F. Murphy, Jr., Everett Wilkinson and Robert Noble, Jr.; Corinthian, Capt. Stephen J. Connolly, Harry K. Noyes, Daniel R. Pinkham and George O'Day; Eastern, Capt. William Haskell, Barnet Gring, William Brush and William LaCroix; Pleon, Capt. Pike Noyes, Wilfred R. Shrigley and Clark Shepard, and Swampscott, Capt. C. Barber Dunwoody, Blaine Kehoe, Thomas Rowen and Bruce Durkee.

W. A. D.

Ty Cobb Watches Daily Record Of A's Sam Chapman

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—Ty Cobb, who knows something about baseball, recently aired a few personal opinions which included advice to Sam Chapman to mix up his batting strategy.

The greatest player of his day thinks the Yankees have started to roll—to another pennant.

Cobb dislikes night baseball and is glad he "never had to play it." But he predicts it will prove the salvation of the weak drawing clubs in the big leagues.

The old time Detroit star has more than a passing interest in the activities of young Chapman. It was his final stamp of approval that sent the University of California athlete into the line-up of the Athletics. The first box score he reads is the one in which Chapman's name appears.

"Sam is experiencing his first slump and I suspect it is the same old story of the pitchers getting wise to a new rookie sensation. Every club he has played against has had from eight to a dozen fellows on the bench watching his every move at the plate.

"Every indication of weakness has been studied and catalogued. Word has been passed around the circuit. The pitchers have loosened up.

"The boy should try shortening his grip on the bat. Hot weather is sapping his strength and that club probably feels like he is swinging a tree trunk. He can hit the ball just as hard with a shorter grip and still have better control of himself.

"Then he should change tactics—like hitting the first pitch every other time or lamming into the fat one the pitcher usually throws when he is in the hole. If the slump continues, he should start bunting the ball for a long time in practice; then try hitting them back to the pitcher, one after the other. Then he can lengthen them out and I think he will regain the old confidence. I went through many slumps and worked out of them this way."

Dartmouth Players Accept

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Two members of Dartmouth's undefeated 1937 football team have accepted invitations to play with the Eastern All-Star team against the New York Giants in the third annual Tribune Fresh Air Fund Game at the Polo Grounds Sept. 7. They are Merrill N. Davis, Jr., 6ft. 3in., end, who was Dartmouth captain, and Warren C. King, 145-pound "Rabbit" back.

Polo Dates Changed

MONTREAL, July 19 (CP)—New dates have been set for two international polo matches between the Montreal Polo Club and squads at Albany, N. Y., and Pittsfield, Mass. Set back from dates previously announced for July, the game at the upstate capital will be held Aug. 21, while Aug. 28 is set for the Pittsfield encounter.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Timing, Control, Putting and Confidence

When Paul Runyan defeated Sam Snead in the final round of the Professional Golfers' Association championship tournament at Shawnee-on-Delaware, last Saturday, he again proved to the golfing public that timing, putting, control and confidence are more than the equal of long driving, when it comes to the winning of championship titles. This was the second time in four years that the little Westchester professional had won that title and in both of his victories he was outdriven by his opponents. There are few if any longer drivers in professional golf today than Snead; but even when he was outdriving Runyan in the final match by between 40 and 50 yards, he would find that his nice approach to the green, was not as near the cup as Runyan's wood or long iron shot had put his ball. Length is no doubt a valuable asset in any golfer's game, but unless it is combined with good control and fine putting, it will win few championships.

Wide World

Frank Moore

No Wonder He Won

When one looks over the record made by Runyan in this year's PGA championship, it is not to wondered at that he captured the title. It was not, however, through any lack of strong competition that he was able to win, as among his competitors were such golfers as Ralph Guldahl, United States open champion during the past two years and Western open champion during the past three years; Gene Sarazen, holder of every major professional golf championship at one time or another; Henry Picard, who has won about everything but a national championship title; Harry Cooper, Jimmy Hines, Dick Metz, Horton Smith, Jimmy Thomson, and several others. Any one of the above is worthy of holding the championship; but they were all being called upon to undertake a most difficult proposition, as Runyan turned in golf that required super-golf to defeat him and none of his opponents were able to produce the superior brand. The Champion played 197 holes during the week and he finished 24 strokes under par. In the final against Snead he was five under par. At 11 of the 29 holes they played he was down in one putt. In fact, there was not a single one of the entire 194 holes that he played where he required three puts. A remarkable piece of golf.

The Leading Qualifiers

One of the interesting features of this tournament is to be found in the result of the two days' qualifying rounds. When play started there were many golfers who were practically unknown to the average fan and when the question was discussed as to which of the field would lead the qualifiers, it was such names as Picard, Cooper, Hines, Guldahl, Snead, Nelson, etc., that were mentioned. Yet after the players had completed their 36 holes of medal play, the first three names on the list were Frank Moore of Mamaroneck; Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, and Marvin Stahl of Lansing. And they played good golf to win these places. Moore turned in a card of 137 and Nettelbladt and Stahl came next with 138 each. As par was 144 they were 7 and 6 strokes under par respectively, which it must be admitted, is very good golf. But when it came to the match competition, it was a far different story as Moore and Nettelbladt went out in the second round at the hands of Billie Burke of Chicago and Sarazen, while Stahl was eliminated in the third round by Jim Foulis, Chicago. And in their medal rounds Burke, Sarazen, and Foulis had required nine, seven and six more strokes than had the players they defeated.

Semi-Pro Baseball Finals Under Streamlined Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Baseball writers from every section of the Nation will gather here the night of Aug. 12 to watch the opening game of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress finals which will be played under streamlined rules.

The game will bring together teams from extreme ends of the Nation, the state champions of California and Maine, and among the spectators will be the inventor of streamlined baseball, Frank S. Wright, Gainesville, Fla., according to Raymond Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

With 32 states to be represented in the national finals and with baseball writers and scouts from every section here, streamlined baseball will be given a thorough test. If successful, features of the new rules, which were innovated to speed up the game, will be incorporated in the 800 tournaments under sanction of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress in 1939, Dumont said.

Among the changes in vogue in the California-Maine game are: (1) Elimination of practice between innings; (2) runner to supplant catcher while on base; (3) pitcher to declare intentional walk to umpire without throwing over four balls.

Following the experimental game, 32 teams, including 30 regional champions after winning in district and state tournament competition, will battle for the 1938 National Semi-Pro Baseball championship.

The Enid (Okla.) Eason Oilers are the defending national champions. Buford (Ga.) Bona Allens are national runners-up. Both teams have been invited to compete with the 30 regional winners in defense of their titles.

New England Sports

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 19 (AP)—Heavy showers yesterday forced postponement of the opening rounds in the White Mountain-New Hampshire tennis championship tournament.

The men's field numbers 40, with S. Ellsworth Davenport, Forest Hills, N. Y., Robert Decker, Crawford Notch, Anton Von Bernuth, Whitestone, N. Y., and Elliott Conleton, New York, seeded in that order.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 19 (AP)—The rain-swept pro-amateur tourney produced the third hole-in-one of the 1938 Maine tournament season—by R. L. Murphy, of Rockland, using a midiron on the 205-yard seventeenth hole of the Portland Country Club.

* * *

Around the Hub

Tennis fans were disappointed not to see Sarah Palfrey Fabyan's name in the women's singles draw at Longwood . . . Strenuous play in the Wimbledon and Wightman Cup matches should entitle the Hub matron to a rest . . . She may take part in the doubles, however . . . Tony Manero and Jack Counsell of Salem are in a tie (with net 67) for the John Shanahan Memorial Shield . . . They will face George Apple and Lloyd Stott of Meadowbrook in the 18-hole playoff on a date yet to be decided . . . The N. E. pro-greenkeepers' competition for the shield took place at Brae Burn. . . .

Two New England boys are leading the race for positions in the poll on the all-star team of collegians to play the Redskins in the annual professional-college football encounter at Chicago on Aug. 31 . . . Both are Boston University stars —Gary Famiglietti, fullback, and Felix Dixon, tackle.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	60	28	.682
Buffalo	48	37	.565
Rochester	43	41	.539
Syracuse	44	40	.524
Jersey City	38	49	.437
Montreal	36	47	.434
Toronto	35	51	.407
Baltimore	34	50	.405

Results July 18

Rochester 4, Newark 0.
Jersey City 11, Toronto 7.
Buffalo 6, Syracuse 5.
Only games scheduled.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bill Swift and Johnny Rizzo, Pirates—Swift's relief pitching held off closing threats by Giants in 7-4 Pittsburgh victory; Rizzo opened Pirate drive with three-run homer.

Gabby Hartnett, Cubs—His ninth-inning single, with one out, drove home deciding run in 7-6 defeat of Bees.

Max Macon, Cardinals—Killed off Phillies' ninth-inning rally after three runs had been scored to give Cards 5-3 decision.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	75	277	64	104	.375
Lombardi, Reds	64	241	30	88	.365
Foxx, Red Sox	77	292	73	106	.363
Berger, Reds	48	170	35	60	.353
Medwick, Cardinals	71	284	47	100	.352
Travis, Senators	79	312	52	109	.350

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	28	Goodman, Reds	24
Foxx, Red Sox	26	Ott, Giants	20
York, Tigers	22	Camilli, Dodgers	11
Johnson, Athletics	18		
Dickey, Yankees	17		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	97	Ott, Giants	72
York, Tigers	73	Goodman, Reds	63
Dickey, Yankees	70	McCormick, Reds	60
Averill, Indians	65	Medwick, Cards	60
Keltner, Indians	63	Rizzo, Pirates	54

Seaboard Equipment Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Receivers for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell $1,671,500 of 4 per cent equipment trust certificates, $1,508,000 to the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	49	35	.583
Indianapolis	47	36	.566
Kansas City	47	36	.566
Minneapolis	43	38	.558
Milwaukee	45	40	.529
Toledo	41	46	.471
Columbus	34	50	.405
Louisville	27	57	.321

Results July 18

Milwaukee 11, Toledo 10.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 9.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 4.

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Tomorrow 2 Games—1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2196

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News of Today From Boston And Suburban Areas

(Continued from Page 9)

afternoon and evening devoted to discussions on how to make precision astronomical instruments from ancient automobiles, ashcans, boilers, soap boxes, etc. In the evening those with 'scopes will do their utmost to prove to those without them that they should begin local manufacture immediately.

The invitation has been issued by the Harvard College Observatory through the Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston, Charles F. Avila, President. Attendance is expected to reach several hundred. A feature of the program will be commencement of work on the club's 20-inch telescope. As a result of several months preparation, the Pyrex disk weighing approximately 125 pounds will be placed on a grinding machine constructed by club members, and work will begin. When finished, the 'scope will be one of the largest in New England.

During the afternoon there will be a demonstration of aluminizing. This is the process which has superseded "silvering." Due to the high vacuum required, 1/50,000,000 that of the atmosphere, commercial equipment costs upward of $1,000. Ingenious members of the club, however, have constructed a successful machine for approximately $25, making available to all this newest method used to coat the world's most powerful mirrors. Light supper refreshments will be available, but guests may bring their own picnic lunch if desired.

Note: The Monitor's Education Page will feature an article on Amateur Telescope Making in the Hobbies and Crafts column on July 26.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Boys and Girls at the Museum

In the special exhibition galleries on the first floor of the Museum of Fine Arts there will be on view until Oct. 2, several hundred drawings and water colors and many dozens of plasteline figurines. Ordinarily the accomplishments of the children's classes are shown in June.

From year to year we look upon the latest achievements of these young folk who are entering upon art studies. Invariably we respond with enthusiasm. There are qualities especially in the water colors to be seen in this exhibition of which an adult might well be proud. Especially in the marines, and portrayals of boats, do the children seem to capture a sense of ebb and flow of movement, of rhythm. Movement interests them particularly as they depict, under encouragement from their instructors, scenes and experiences of everyday life. They are urged to portray a situation as though they personally were the actors. Probably this identification with experience gives more zest to their fancy. In these years the museum pursues a more individualistic policy in teaching. Smaller children, from 8 to 10 years, do direct brush drawing from memory. The older children show more the result of technical training, although they, too, are encouraged to work quickly and spontaneously.

The subjects are especially interesting this year. Like adult artists, children are moved by the world that surrounds them—heightened patriotism, threat of war, need.

The modeling in plasteline is remarkable. The children have learned to overcome difficulties and to shape forms which are not only authentic in posture and balance, but show considerable imagination. Several of the small statues could well be the work of a mature sculptor. Once again pronounced movement is favored over repose. Naturally the more graphic themes of expression are to be expected from modelers in formative years.

There are other exhibits, such as medallions, designs for stained glass windows in which are depicted the days of the week as personfied by the old Norse gods and goddesses. There are drawings based upon the study of Greek vases, also.

The work of the more advanced students has more meticulous drawing and intricate composition.

D. A.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, July 20

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Wave Programs

London—7:55 p. m.—"The Pageant of Radio," in memory of Marconi. GSO, 16.8m, 17.79meg; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Program for Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Boston—8 p. m.—From Harvard University. Bruce Simonds, pianist. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; "Around Italy with Music"; Light Music. 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—The Continentals: Orchestra; "Montero Boarding House," comedy. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

London—10:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," J. L. Brierly. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Paris—11 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.71meg.

Berlin—1:15 p. m.—Evening Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—11:50 p. m.—"Made in Great Britain: Yacht Building on the Solent." GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

New Relief Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

alizes how deeply interested the people of the Commonwealth, particularly the unemployed, are in the proposed legislation. On the other hand, it seems those at the Statehouse are displaying indifference toward the plight of those people. We have had offers from all sections of the State supporting a plan to demonstrate to state officials for immediate action."

The Federation's Executive Council, after its meeting on the Gatelee proposal last night, issued a statement, a part of which follows:

"After a lengthy debate a subcommittee consisting of the president and secretary-treasurer was appointed to develop such a proposal, lined between the contentions of the Republican majority and the Governor, which will be offered as a feasible means of terminating the existing differences.

"If it develops that a reasonable and just attitude cannot be developed in the Legislature or win the approval of the Governor, then the subcommittee is authorized to put into effect tentative plans now being promulgated for the purpose of organizing a mass demonstration of law-abiding citizens to exercise the right of petition before the Legislature and the Governor. Broadcasting facilities will doubtlessly be enlisted.

"Necessarily, the plans for this law-abiding demonstration must and will be made at this time to be put into effect after all attempts to compose the differences are of no avail.

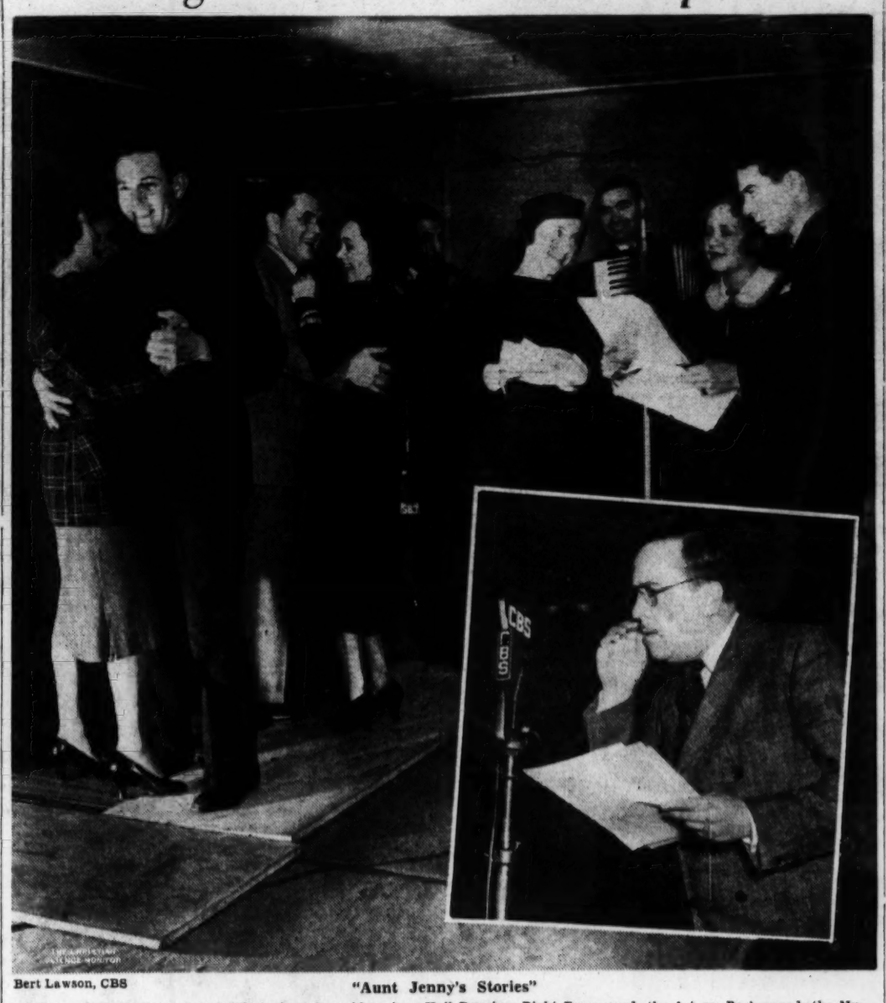
"Many of the large unions who now suffer from extreme unemployment among their membership have signified their desire to participate in an orderly demonstration to prove to the Legislature on Beacon Hill that the issue of unemployment is of prime importance to the consideration over any industrial program adopted in this State. . . .

"The cold hand of the taxpayers' association which is now throttling the State Legislature must be taught the lesson that the right of eminent domain is still superior to the secondary title of ownership which they may have to their bits of property.

"Of course it is unfortunate that it becomes necessary for those who have accumulated by thrift or good fortune a more or less substantial stake in the terrain of this State to have at this time to relinquish in the form of taxation some small portion of their prosperity to those who have become the unfortunate victims of the industrial breakdown.

"However, if they bear in mind that they are protected in the enjoyment of their better fortunes only by the sufferance of those who have nothing, they should come to realize that, painful as it may be, they must contribute until such time as the industrial colossus regains its normal pace."

Acting for Public of the Loudspeaker



Bert Lawson, CBS "Aunt Jenny's Stories"

Group at Left Produces Sound Effect of an Assemblage in a Hall Dancing. Right Foreground, the Actors; Background, the Music. Inset—Bradley Barker of Columbia Workship Giving an Animal Call

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

during the past week, cars from 35 different states being counted in one hour last Sunday.

Merger of Banks

Papers filed in the office of Secretary of State this week certified to the merger of six savings banks in Windsor and Windham Counties, including an agreement to consolidate. Filing of the documents was the last step in consummation of the merger, which has been in the process of completion for several months. The new institution will be known as the Vermont Savings Bank and have its home office in Brattleboro.

The merging banks are the Vermont Savings Bank of Brattleboro, the Bennington County Savings Bank of Bennington, the Chester Savings Bank of Chester, the Springfield Savings Bank of Springfield, the Windsor Savings Bank of Windsor, and the Ottauquechee Savings of Woodstock.

Immigration Office

Transfer of the district headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from Newport to St. Albans will be made upon completion of the remodeling of the old Federal building in the latter city, for which $38,000 has been provided by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. This was announced this week by Frank H. Duffy, member of the Democratic National Committee from Vermont, upon receipt of the information from Ambrose O'Connell, assistant to the Postmaster General.

The letter from Mr. O'Connell indicated also that besides remodeling of the St. Albans building, a new border station is to be erected in Newport to house the local inspection force at that point.

Aiken in Flight

Governor Aiken was so well pleased with his first airplane ride Friday that he indicated he would use air transportation in the future when he is in a hurry to keep an engagement. The Governor took his first trip in the air with Thomas Gates, inspector for the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce. It consisted of a 25-minute trip over the Montpelier airport and the capital area.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters; orch.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45	News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Health Conference	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Tango Time"	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sports reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00	Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Use of Small Boats"	Dramatizations	"Musical Album"	Piano Twins
7:45	"Second Husband"	James Melton; orch	Interviews	"Musical Album"	"Pet Peeves"
8:00	"Aaron Slick from	"Dancetime"; orches-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Punkin Crick"	tra; soloist	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Talk, Rep. Dickstein
8:30	"Get-Together"	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45	"Get-Together"	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Education vs. Fascism
9:00	"Grand Central	"Now and Then"; or-	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Grant Park Concert	Variety Hour
9:15	Station"; sketch	chestra; quintet	terviews	Grant Park Concert	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billie Losser's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15	Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	The Norsemen; quartet
10:30	Mystery sketch	Jacques Renard's Or.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Roger Coleman, tenor
10:45	Grant Park Orch.	Jacques Renard's Or.	Jesse Crawford, organ	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News, sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Music in Many Moods"
11:15	America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45	Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	tary band	Billy Hayes' Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob S. List
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	Recorded program	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	Recorded program	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"On the Mall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Preudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earle Lawrence	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Music Box"; organ	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Hillbilly music
11:15	recital	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orch.
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	"Tower Town"	News; feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Rotary Club Luncheon:	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	speakers	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	speakers
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Red Sox vs. Chicago;	Concert Band
2:15	"Frolics"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	first game	Estelle Sternberger
2:30	"Lyric Serenade"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Red Sox vs. Chicago;	Book Reviews
2:45	"Lyric Serenade"	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	first game	Organ recital
3:00	"All Hands"	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox vs. Chicago;	Barbara Jean, songs
3:15	"Your Government"	Swingtime Trio	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	first game	Sport reports
3:30	Pianist	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Here Comes the Band"	Network program
3:45	Lebrun Sisters	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox vs. Chicago;	Network program
4:00	Summer Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	Backstage Wife; sketch	second game	Sport commentator
4:15	Summer Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Red Sox vs. Chicago;	Sport commentator
4:30	Deep River Boys	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	second game	Sport reports
4:45	L. Goldman's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Red Sox vs. Chicago	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; dance music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	Bobby Hayes' Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Enoch Light's Orch.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00	Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Jack Shannon	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance Melodies
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance Melodies
8:00	"People's Plat-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	form"; talks	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums"; sketch	"Harper's Varieties"
8:45	Orchestra	Rhythm"	vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	"Piano Twins"
9:00	"Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Hap-	"Town Hall Big Game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15	"Meet the Champ"	pened"; dramatization	Hunt"; variety	"Impressions"	tory in Action"
9:30	Mark Warnow's Or.	National High School	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45	Mark Warnow's Or.	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00	"The Word Game"	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Organ Moods
10:15	"The Word Game"	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Vincent Lopez's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jazz Nocturne	lem; variety
11:30	Tommy Tucker's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Tommy Tucker's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	lem; variety

Realism and Imitation Fill Radio's Demands for Sound

Behind the Microphone

To the thousands of visitors who annually throng the radio networks' headquarters in New York during the vacation season, the Sound Effects Departments always seem to intrigue and amuse the most. Whether the studios are in use or not the unusual apparatus of the Sound Effects Departments generally draws the most questions.

Visitors may come into a studio that contains automobile doors, front doors, gates, or iron doors. Sometimes the sound men have found that nothing sounds so much like a closing door as a closing door. Hence the property room from which the studio has drawn these samples may contain many types of doors to fulfill dozens of various story demands.

One drama producer in the Columbia studios in New York wanted the sound of dancing feet. After various experiments to see if the sound of dancing feet could be simulated, the Sound Effects Department eventually spread boards on the studio floor while couples danced on them. A floor microphone picked up the sounds. It was exactly the effect wanted. A recent NBC script called for a tarantella dance in an Italian courtyard. A dancer with tambourine performed the tarantella on a special platform, while a studio orchestra in the background supplied music for the dance.

Sometimes, of course, the sound men cannot carry realism too far. If the script calls for a four-alarm fire, the sound crew, rather than burn the studio down, has someone pick up a wad of cellophane and crush it near the microphone. To a person listening at a loudspeaker, this gives the illusion of a four-alarm fire.

For thunder or bombardments, a rawhide stretched over a frame six feet square is beaten with "thunder drum" mallets. To achieve the effect of a puff of smoke in which a magician appears, the NBC sound department discovered that a tom-tom rapped smartly with a drum stick produces an appropriate noise.

As scripts have become more complex, Sound Effects Departments of the networks have had to rely more on recording than on simulation. NBC, for instance, has nearly 1,000 sound-effect disks on file. Besides having a great number of effects at normal speed, the number is tripled by running the disks faster or slower than normal, or by combining several disks.

Auto crashes, for instance, when run slowly, sound like a sailing ship plunging through the sea; and artillery fire can be speeded up until it sounds like the popping of firecrackers.

While recordings are especially valuable for background, sounds that require exact cueing, such as door bells or sudden blasts of wind, are best transmitted by the real thing, or its synthetic equivalent.

The hunt for a sound effect not already recorded or tried is always an interesting one for engineers. NBC had such a one recently, when a script called for the sound of a sewing machine. An actual sewing machine sounded nothing like what was wanted, and things were stalemated until a bright genius thought of cranking the bell handle of a rural telephone, without the bell. Eureka! It sounded just like a sewing machine.

How do the radiocasters get these sound effects? Often they can buy them from professional recording sources. Sometimes the sound men keep their eyes open for public occasions. Parades, carnivals or sporting events often provide opportunities for recording sound effects.

A New England railroad which was radiocasting a daily news program over a Boston radio station wanted the whistling and noise of one of its fast trains to open and close its radiocast period. The studio operators took sound recording apparatus into the yards of the company, where they picked up the whistle of a locomotive at a distance and the sound of its approach. Another microphone placed close to the track picked up the sounds of wheels passing over rail joints. Speeded up, the sounds gave the effect of a fast express.

Sometimes the sound effects are literally walking around. CBS's Bradley Barker, for instance, has a repertory of imitations ranging from snarls and howls that awaken the jungle, to hoots and screeches that issue from the cages of the zoo.

NBC's Sound Effects Department was organized in the winter of 1929-30 by N. Ray Kelly, an Oklahoma oil man who had an extensive back-stage experience while a Knox College undergraduate. Since then the Department has grown steadily until it consists today of 28 men under the supervision of Zale Dillon.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of the programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publications. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, July 24, 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL (shortwave) 6.06mc.

Amusements

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The I. S. C. M. Festival

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

One had arrived at Queen's Hall a little early. The orchestra was still empty except for a harpist who was busy tuning. In the corridor which circles the back of the stalls there was the usual babel; the "complicated verbal noise," in fact, was richer and more polyglot than usual, for the assembling audience had come from all parts of the world. While glancing through the program one became aware of one's immediate neighbors. A young, very young Englishman was explaining musical conditions in England to another young man, a foreigner, wearing thick spectacles and an extremely earnest expression. His English was of the Berlitzian brand, and probably he belonged to one of those nationalities with troublesome names, situated one always forgets exactly where, in southeast Europe. He was out for information—and he was getting it.

* * *

"The press?" "Well," began the Englishman rather flippantly, "criticism here is 'clean, honest and respectable,' as they say of the servants. You see, dear old things, Auntie So-and-so of the Daily This and Auntie Thingummy of the Sunday That . . ."

"Auntie?" broke in his foreign friend. "Is it that your critics are all olderly women?" This seemed to delight the young man whom one now rather suspected of being a composer. Without trying to explain our English usages of the words "old" and "aunt," he continued shamelessly: "Well, I wouldn't go quite so far as that, there is Uncle—, for example, and one or two others. You must remember that in Queen Victoria's time it was 'the thing' for English musicians to 'finish off' their training in Germany. And finished off they were in the sense that they often came back wanting to hear nothing but the German classics for ever and ever and ever. But if this or that Auntie gets a bit waspy about our stuff" (one's suspicion was now confirmed) "we really don't mind. Aunts will be aunts. Anyhow they are pleasanter than policemen. England is one of the few spots left in Europe—look at the map—where a composer can say anything he likes, in any way he chooses. The one snag, of course, is finding something to say."

This last statement was only too true, but an emphatic denial must be given to the allegation that when an English newspaper needs a music critic it applies to "Universal Aunts, Ltd."—a respected institution, well known to Londoners. One caught this young man's eye and gave him what one fears was rather an auntlike look of disapproval. The only response was an unregenerate wink.

* * *

But the orchestra was already standing for Sir Adrian Boult to start the sixteenth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music with the national anthem. During the highly stimulating week that followed, in listening one's thoughts recurred to the flippant young man in the corridor. Certainly an auntish attitude towards music is not confined to orthodox critics, but is found equally in performers, listeners and even "contemporary" composers—as was proved by more than one work at the present festival. The youthful modernist, of course, is naturally inclined to attribute any criticism of his efforts to an old-fashioned outlook.

To Anglo-Saxons the reference to "policeman" may seem fantastic and remote—happily it still is for them—but the map shows only too clearly that freedom of musical speech has vanished from the greater part of Europe. As Ernst Křenek put it the other day: "In some communities the hostility of overwhelming non-artistic powers suppresses the ideals represented by the International Society for Contemporary Music, but there are still countries where no serious material or ideological obstacles oppose." Although art and politics belong to entirely different levels the "non-artistic powers" naïvely identify the revolutionary artist with the revolutionary politician.

Sixteen years ago the society was formed to uphold freedom of expression as obstructed—shall one say?—by hostile "olderly" aunts. Now, as an international body, it is faced by conditions which, "in some communities," suppress anything and everything that is not to the rather primitive and prejudiced taste of the "policeman"—or State—sitting at the composer's elbow. As our young friend pointed out, it is none too easy, even without the policeman, to find something to say. Freedom of expression concerns every artist the world over, for without it art soon ceases to exist.

This may seem a long preamble to the festival itself, but at the present time when attempts are being made to tie the arts to the tail of political ideologies, the aims and the organization of the I. S. C. M. are, in a quite definite sense, more important than the individual works produced under its auspices. No one wants the letters I. S. C. M. to stand for International Stone-age Contemporary Music.

This year the society—in conjunction with The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Oxford University Press—provided opportunities for hearing the works of 36 living composers, representing 17 countries. With a program that, including photographs and notes, ran to 65 pages, it is impossible to review every work heard. The only shocks came from composers who are contemporary in the sense of Benjamin Franklin's phrase: "We are a kind of posterity to them."

* * *

Two works indisputably made a deep impression: Anton Webern's "Das Augenlicht" (The Light of the Eye), a setting for mixed choir and orchestra of a beautiful poem by Hildegard Jone; and Béla Bartók's Sonata for two pianofortes and percussion. Webern is the greatest poet of sound, writing today. He lifts us into a world of new and fascinating beauty where form and color flow into each other and become one. His music moves in a strange borderland between sound and silence—a fluid silence as it were, in which music is suspended before it resolves into ethereal drops of sound. As Erwin Stein has told us, Webern's melodies are the very "tone-color melodies" of which Schönberg, his master, speaks, melodies that consist of changes, not of pitch, but of tone color. The listener must bring to them an "innocent ear," devoid of all those habitual associations which befog freshness of perception. No other music of the festival reached so high a level. Its craftsmanship, too, was an object lesson for the young modernist, who so often inclines to a loose technique. The B. B. C. Singers and the B. B. C. Orchestra—which played at both orchestral concerts—gave an inspired performance, conducted by Hermann Scherchen.

Bartók's Sonata belongs to an entirely different world. Perhaps the four pianos and percussion of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" hinted the way. This music is driven along by a restless dynamic energy which may slacken but never cease. Its impelling rhythms, however, are a logical expression of virile musical thinking. The tonal effects are often remarkable. Tympani, base drum, cymbals, gong, side-drum without snares, and xylophone are matched and mixed with the tone of the two pianos so skillfully that often the listener cannot detect which is which. It was as if piano tone had been enriched and extended into new regions of sound. Bartók—still one of the most interesting figures in Europe—Ditta Bartók and the "percussionists," Samuel Geldard and William Bradshaw, gave a brilliant performance to a very difficult work. This unusual music was warmly received.

(This is the first of two articles)

Roy J. Jacoby

"Mission House," by Umberto Romano

"Museum Visitor," by Lawrence Beall Smith

Gloucester Society of Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

Although possibly the most uneven of the three major summer salons now on view on Cape Ann, that of the Gloucester Society of Artists is this year the most provocative.

Serving less as a grand salon, and more as an experimental art station, the exhibition approaches more nearly what should be the objective of the summer art show. It gives opportunity for new personalities to make themselves felt through a sympathetic and dignified presentation. It is intimate, not grandiose.

It should be possible for art scouts, like theater scouts, to find promising new personalities in the summer shows. Outstanding in the Gloucester Society of Artists' exhibition is the work of Lawrence Beall Smith, both in oil and in black-and-white. Here is an artist with a sense of humor that links him to the American trend found in Reginald Marsh and Thomas Benton, although, apparently, he has studied with neither.

"Museum Visitor," a small canvas of a spindly-legged little girl, with pigtails equally spindly, balanced back-to against a picture in a baroque frame, is as appealing as it is technically sound. Compositionally clever, it joins the pigtails and straddles the legs, while the greens of hat and plaid skirt and the vermilion of the sweater are caught up as accents in the otherwise indefinite picture on the wall.

* * *

The same touch of humor that motivates "Museum Visitor" is met again in two black-and-whites, "The File" and "Theater Magic." In the former you are conscious of the serpentine movement of hands; in the latter of the amusing rapture of a very thin gallery god poised above the curve of a balcony ornate with fat cupids. The touch of satire in such contrasts seems to be part of the artist's personal magic.

Better thought through as a composition than his "Aunt Carrie" in the North Shore Arts Association show is Umberto Romano's "Mission House." In this canvas there is more conviction and less artifice, with corresponding gain in emotional appeal. A woman sits at an organ, while an old man leans over a chairback. The handling of the figures and the pigmentation are direct and simple. Colors are in earth tones, with olive and yellow-greens, rust and plum brown, and a golden varnish brown. The black-and-white of the organ keys provides a note of contrast. The background is gray. Something of an old-masterish feeling pervades the simplified figure of the woman. Hands are heavy. So are materials in the blouse and the coat. But the composition is a unit, satisfying and impressive, by far the best thing that Romano has yet exhibited on Cape Ann.

As in the North Shore salon the work of Susumu Hirota stands out. "Springtime at the Lake" is distinctly a painter's conception, with play of pigments carrying the compositional burden.

Pigments again govern Herbert Barnett's quasi-abstract "Still-Life With Mandolin."

* * *

A young artist of promise crops out in Willard W. Cummings, whose "Portrait of Mrs. John Barnes" with its bold brush stroke comes both as surprise and relief when weighed against a what-the-public-wants sort of likeness prevalent in all the Cape Ann shows this year.

The recent political rediscovery of the agricultural worker has its art repercussions in such canvases as Margaret Nelson's "Tobacco Pickers" and in Margaret Hoyt's "Southern Epic, Sorghum Making"; while the atmospheric concept of nature holds sway in Harry Demaine's harbor idyl, "Highbridge, New York," and in "Approaching Storm," by Maurice Putnam Coon. Interesting in russet autumn tonality is Thomas P. Blagden's "Jerome Pines," with horsemen racing toward windbrushed woodlands.

The black-and-whites also offer a varied fare, from the delicate figure-teeming "The Square, Toledo" and "Restaurant on Christmas Day," by Herbert Barnett, strangely at variance with the technique of his more recent oils, to the rich studies in shadow and light and textural contrasts provided by the seasoned lithographer Stow Wengenroth in his prints of Maine.

Sculpture, as in all the Cape Ann shows, is an art Cinderella. Of much less consequence than the oils, water colors and black-and-whites, it presents Indian figurines by Margaret D. Nelson, compositions by Mary Elizabeth Sears and portraits by Evelyn S. Harmon and Robert Hudspeth.

The exhibition will be followed by a second showing during August.

New Plays in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The London theaters now go on producing plays all the year round, whereas formerly they closed down during the months of high summer. Nevertheless, few producers even today put on their most ambitious pieces whilst the competition of outdoor occupations is at its strongest. It is not altogether surprising therefore that in recent weeks the number of notable new plays has been small.

At the same time, the new pieces at the Adelphi and Drury Lane have had considerable thought and money lavished on them. "Happy Returns" brings back Mr. Charles B. Cochran to the revue stage, and Miss Beatrice Lillie to England. Mr. Cochran's revues are nearly always distinguished, and Miss Lillie's peculiar form of satire, which consists in an acid understatement, is effective. There are ingenious ideas in the show, as, for example, the combination of jazz and straight singing in "Highland Swing"; and one or two of the sketches, especially Messrs. Flanagan and Allen's "Down and Out Blues," are excellent. But on the whole the entertainment is not quite up to Mr. Cochran's standard.

* * *

Nor is "The Sun Never Sets" as good in its way as Drury Lane demands, though it has in Mr. Leslie Banks an actor of extremely fine quality, who delivers his preposterous speeches, as a conscientious civil servant in the wilds of Africa devoted to the ideals of the Higher Imperialism, with an eloquence they do not deserve, and an appearance of sincerity that is astounding.

The play is adapted from a series of novels by Edgar Wallace, and is concerned with the misadventures of a Government official who gets on the wrong side of a Parliamentary Commission sent out to investigate his peculiar methods of native administration. There is an abundance of scenic effects, culminating in the burning down on the stage of an African temple. Miss Edna Best takes the part of an airwoman who breaks records, machines, and hearts with equal facility, and Mr. Tod Duncan, as an African chief, sings one or two songs that have an appealing sentimental quality. The play is written from the familiar standpoint that all natives are children. Perhaps the adapters assumed that all the audience would be natives.

* * *

There is quite a spectacular scene in "Lot's Wife' at the Whitehall. This piece is written by a new author, Mr. Peter Blackmore, who has taken certain suggestions from the story of the destruction of Sodom, and applied them to a modern town in Asia Minor called (very subtly) Modos. At the end of the second act the stage darkens, clouds race across the lowering sky, and the neighboring mountain begins to rain down streams of burning lava. It is rather well done.

So is the rest of the play, which is cast in the tone of a light, fashionable comedy. Mr. Lot and his two daughters escape into a hilltop nearby, whilst Mrs. Lot (Miss Nora Swinburne) is supposed to have been killed. No one, however, is killed at all, and everything ends very satisfactorily. Mr. Blackmore has a nice facility in the invention of the agreeably grotesque, and though his lines scarcely flash with brilliance, most of the laughs in the play, of which there are quite a few, are honestly earned. The piece attempts no profundity, but, on the other hand, there is nothing wrong with its taste.

* * *

"Spring Meeting," at the Ambassadors, by Miss M. J. Farrell and Mr. John Perry, is the most successful of recent productions. It is packing its small theater to capacity. It is a translation into terms of Ireland of the harum-scarum, feckless, inconsequent family drama which has lately been so successful in such pieces as "After October" and "George and Margaret." Mr. Roger Livesey gives a beautiful performance as a mean but simple and attractive baronet, and Miss Margaret Rutherford, as his vague and somewhat pathetic sister, is also noteworthy.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Portrait of Edouard Dagoty, by Carl Lasinio

This Portrait of the Reputed Inventor of the Color Print Is on View at the Summer Exhibition of 300 Years of Color Printing at the Art Institute of Chicago. The Show Was Reviewed in These Columns on June 28

San Francisco Summer Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

For still another summer the San Francisco Symphony remains silent. (The silence will be remedied, when the orchestra takes part next year in San Francisco's big international Exposition.)

Summer concerts, however, are not entirely lacking. The Bay Region Federal Symphony, a capable WPA orchestra of 100 players, has been led four times by a seasoned and alert former Central European conductor, Walter Herbert. Meantime, first-rate chamber music is abundant on suburban campuses.

Mr. Herbert's programs have struck an interesting balance between classics and modern novelties. The latter have included Paul Hindemith's much-touted but dry "Mathis, the Painter," Suite; the First Symphony of Aaron Copland; Roger Sessions's vivid "Black Maskers" Suite, based on an Andreyev play, and the tamely tuneful "Austrian Peasant Dances" of Max Schönherr.

Familiar material that likewise was given lively, discriminating performance was Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, a variety of Wagner excerpts, and several waltzes and overtures of Johann Strauss. Carl Schiffeler, baritone, was a Wagner soloist. Philip Nelson was pianist in Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy."

* * *

Another guest artist on a Herbert program was the famous former Viennese, Erich Korngold, who lately has been composing for the Hollywood films. He was guest conductor of three of his own works, of which the most impressive was the familiar and charming "Much Ado About Nothing" Suite. His "Winter's Tale" Overture was warmed-over Strauss, for the most part. The music that he recently composed for the movie, "Robin Hood," was an active professional score adroitly done to order. It had little artistic character.

On out-of-town campuses three eminent quartets are playing magnificent chamber music. The Kolish String Quartet is giving a Bartók-Schubert festival of five weekly matinées at the University of California. The Pro Arte String Quartet is devoting six Wednesday evenings, at Mills College, to the Beethoven quartets and is playing miscellaneous programs on six Sunday afternoons. The Roth String Quartet is performing nine diverse events at Stanford University.

Of three Bartók quartets heard thus far in the Kolisch series, the Third, which is relatively colorful and brief, has made warmest appeal. The First and Second are more elaborate and less articulate. The Schubert selections to date have been the D minor Quartet, the C minor "Movement," the B flat Quartet Opus 168, and the ravishing C minor Quartet, in which Robert Maas, Pro Arte cellist, was a masterly guest assistant.

At Stanford, the Roth group is beginning each of its five Wednesday matinées with parts of Bach's "Art of Fugue" as transcribed for quartet by Roy Harris and M. D. Herder Norton. At the risk of "lèse-majesté" one must report that the "Art of Fugue," Bach's last work (and one both the instrumentation and purpose of which remain unknown) is a painful experience. It is sterile, pedantic, tiresome. Otherwise the Roth players have given great pleasure. Their miscellaneous selections have included Bartók's First Quartet, Hugo Wolf's sparkling "Italian Serenade," Malipiero's cryptically long and lyric "Rispettie Strambotti," and Schumann's lovely Quartet in A minor.

* * *

The miscellaneous numbers of the Pro Arte Quartet have been a Dittersdorf E flat Quartet, the Ravel Quartet, Brahms's glorious C minor Quartet, Haydn's E flat Quartet Opus 64, Milhaud's 18-year-old Second Quartet, and the Franck Quintet. In the Franck, Marcel Maas was guest pianist. (He, by the way, is proffering to eight evening audiences at Mills a full survey of the 32 Beethoven piano sonatas.) The Milhaud proved in many ways a striking score. While its sophistication is at times glib and trivial, it has many passages of fine thought, interesting workmanship, and invigorating energy.

Summer recitalists within the city of San Francisco lately have been headed by Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin. Before a huge and enraptured audience they played—with the eloquence for which they are world-celebrated—sonatas for violin and piano by Bach, Beethoven, and Lekeu.

Intimate programs lately have included a song concert by the soprano, Alma Michelini, and a series of Lied musicales by Nicholas Goldschmidt, formerly of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Goldschmidt, who accompanies himself at the piano, does not pose as an expert vocalist, but he does give his interpretations a telling ardor and intelligence.

Audience Collaboration in Art

The Principles of Art, by R. G. Collingwood. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.50.

A book that is concerned with workable conceptions and procedures should be of large helpfulness to persons in search of a usable approach to art. Mr. Collingwood holds to two characteristics of art as a means of all explanation—imagination and expression. The artist finds an expressive form for some emotionally animated thought that has crystallized in his imagination. This thought-filled feeling becomes communicable when given form and so fulfills a work of art's reason for existence.

It may be assumed that the inquirer considers art as communication, else there could be no book on the subject that would be of general interest. Art that begins and ends as self-expression, with no regard for an audience, exists in large quantities to be sure; and often the people who make this sort of art don't know what is the matter with it. Some know and don't care, and that is all right, for they can make poems, pictures, plays, and music for their sole enjoyment.

Those who work in the theater are steered from the bypaths of art for art's sake by the very condition of performance implied by an assisting audience. Largest rewards in the theater, all else being equal, are for those who give the keenest sort of employment to the spectators as collaborators. More often than is generally realized, plays fail and acting is unsatisfactory because the spectators have not been planned for as members of the cast.

Collaboration, then, means an extension of the ideal of communication, as Mr. Collingwood points out. The work of art expresses not merely the person who designed it but the audience that completed it. This is obviously true of music, also, but is less evident in painting. The painter who makes pictures for exhibition in his ivory tower gallery does not require a spectator to complete his painting. Happily for many painters who do not feel a pressing need for audience collaboration, there sometimes is in the background the single appreciator waiting to buy the pictures that means something to him while thousands of other observers may be indifferent. Here, then, is a special condition that affects the production of art for the elect—it is good field if you like it and have a patron.

The objective, then, of the artist who wishes to work in collaboration with an audience is to express an imaginative experience in an individual way that will still partake sufficiently of general experience to find a wide currency of attention. Mr. Collingwood holds that too much is said about originality. He would applaud the painter who adopts the designs of earlier masters and recoins them for his own day, arguing that Shakespeare and Beethoven at times reworked other men's inspirations and produced fresh expression.

E. C. S.

Křenek's Opera, "Charles V"

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague

The mighty historical panorama which Ernst Křenek (in this instance, too, his own librettist) unrolls in this "theatrical work with music" takes us back to the period of the struggle between Roman Catholicism and the Reformation. The Hapsburg, Charles V, greatest of the feudal lords of the Old World, hero of the opera, reflects the conflict of a thoughtful person during the transition from the Middle Ages to the new period. He feels that he has been called by God to unite the nations of the earth under the sign of the cross. Against him are the German monk, Martin Luther; the light-hearted King of the French, Francis I; Sultan Solyman, and Pope Clement VII. Charles, whose former inclination was for reconciliation, for unification, for friendship, becomes their enemy, against his own will, as it were. But his destiny is shaped by his aims.

What are these aims? Do they lie actually in the high ideal of a Christian federation of peoples, a mankind united for the glory of God? Or are they "avarice and desire for fame," which is the accusation made by Francis against the "enemy to progress"? Deeply shaken is the Emperor, as he looks back upon his life on giving up the throne. Utterly destroyed is the endeavor for unity, endangered is the power of the Hapsburgs. Charles abdicates and retires to a Spanish cloister. There, from Titian's mural painting, "La Gloria," rings the clear voice: "Justify thyself!"

* * *

This is where the action begins in Křenek's opera. To a young monk, Juan de Regla, the former Emperor confesses his life. What he sees, while recalling it, becomes visible, the figures taking form and action on a raised stage. Here Křenek sets forth with daring poetic power a form which Paul Claudel had introduced in the poem for Darius Milhaud's "Christopher Columbus." Fantasy and reality overlap, intertwine with each other. The scenes become visible not only to the Emperor but also to his confessor.

The first act is dominated by Francis I, Charles's adversary and captive, later his brother-in-law, the husband of Eleonora. One sees him writing verses, trifling, intriguing to interfere in the personal destinies of others. Luther is declaiming passionately against the Pope. But Charles has promised him safe conduct, and he keeps his royal word. Georg von Frundsberg with his hirelings is in Charles's service; for the plundering of Rome, with which the cheated ones consider themselves recompensed, Clement anathematizes their employer, Charles.

And as the Mexican gods in Claudel's poem lash the seas as allegorical adversaries of Columbus, so Křenek here has four spirits appear, stirring Charles's soul to the depths: the spirits of anathema, levity, national freedom, and grief. The fourth spirit is victorious; in inconsolable grief for his wife, Isabella, the Emperor swoons in the midst of his confession. Upon this scene falls the curtain of the first act.

In the second act a new figure takes the foreground. Francisco Borgia, former steward of the Empress, now a member of the newly founded Society of Jesus, approaches the monk at the moment when the latter has become irresolute. The burden of destinies has become too heavy for the young confessor. His inexperienced thought hesitates at judging so much that has occurred in the world. Borgia exhorts him to be pitiless: only the creed of the church, with no if's and but's, shall be his standard.

Thus Charles must continue in his justification. Borgia admonishes him: "Let not thyself be assailed by the sorrow that has come upon guilty heads." And in the rays of light from the blazing spotlight is heard from the upper stage: "Let not yourselves be assailed by the sorrow that has come upon guilty heads!" It is Maurice of Saxony who echoes this word of the Jesuits to the grizzled, doubting Luther. Křenek here touches upon the phenomenon of fundamental agreement between antagonistic radicalisms, a phenomenon which is drastically exemplified in the political life of many epochs.

Quickly the film now unwinds to its end. The German princes take revenge for Charles's premature triumph. His former ally, Maurice of Saxony, calls the hirelings together against him, and only political deliberations save the Emperor from imprisonment. From the lips of an astrologer, the Sultan hears word of Charles's setting star, and the Emperor himself prophesies to his brother Ferdinand the decline of the house of Hapsburg.

* * *

To the royal penitent sound the last of the symbolic figures as clocks which are running down. And as at the conclusion of the first act, the despairing voices of the imprisoned heretics counterpointed the requiem for Isabella, so now the alluring calls of the shades come to the departing Emperor.

For this libretto, Křenek has composed a score of great daring. The most widely differentiated means of modern harmony are placed at the disposal of the strictest dogma known to modern music: the twelve-tone system. Spoken parts, melodramatic passages, and pure opera forms succeed one another. It would be incorrect to say that the musical background is always unforced in accommodating itself to the action. In this score musical ideas of great talent and intuition stand side by side with parts that have an unorganic and theoretical effect. Křenek's inspiration reaches its highest level in the two finales, where choral and orchestral means are employed in daring polyphony. The delicate lyricism of the Francis scenes, irradiated with French lightness, as it were, represents the best type of organic opera music. Concise is the style of the Frundsberg apparition; through use of madrigals are the quartets of the spirits and of the pendulum clocks convincing. Musically less successful, although surpassing in choral setting, are the hireling episodes. The endeavor for nationality in rhythms and melodic line has an affected and harsh effect.

* * *

Noteworthy is the often alarming hardness of sound. As though in a fanatical rebellion against impressionism, Křenek avoids almost everywhere the warmer, more sensitive possibilities of modern concord (as set forth in such masterly fashion by Alban Berg in "Lulu"). His presentation shows preference for the hardest, coldest, and most abstract interval sequences. Thus occurs the paradox, that this style of extreme espressivo is combined with the impression of reserve in feeling.

Boundless is the wealth of meaningful and poetic associations. The symbolically applied fanfare in C, with which the opera begins, the recurring figure of the piccolo in the harbor scene, the mandolin-chattering of the Madrid women, and many other details come to thought as concrete illustrations of the intensified style of the whole.

One's chief objection is to the shortwindedness of the melodic foundations. Beside the concise weight of the text the effect of the music is like a collection of able aphorisms. But to the question often asked, which is the Křenek to believe, the one of the former radicalism, the one of jazz, the one of classicisms, or this the latest Křenek of twelve-tone espressivo, one may reply that it does a man honor to have found his way back from the sphere of easy successes into that of a (possibly exaggerated) mental discipline.

The Prague German Opera gave an amazing production. Karl Rankl was the devoted director, bringing together all the powers of the ensemble. Dr. Friedrich Schramm was the resourceful stage manager, undefeated in solving any of the difficult problems of stage technique. The title part was sung, played, and presented with genuine pathos by Pavel Ludikar. Brilliant presentations were also given by Lydia Kindermann (Juana), Martha Cuno (Eleonora), Kurt Baum (Francis I), Josef Schwarz (Luther), Anton Schmerzensreich (in the speaking part of the monk), and many others.

Contrary to every expectation, the opera was received with unanimous approval. In its success was expressed the respect which the mental power of an important production imposes upon even those who do not understand it.

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God is Spirit† Ross
O Lord, Thou hast searched me out* Andrews
O Lord, Thou hast searched me out† Gilchrist
Eye hath not seen† Gaul

Higher and Higher, My Soul† Grunn
Build thee more stately mansions† Andrews
My Soul is Athirst for God* Gaul
My Soul is at Rest in God†† Emmerich
The Lord is my Strength† Huhn
Out of the Deep† Bedell
Rend Your Hearts, and Not Your Garments* Rogers
Blow ye the Trumpet† Andrews
Turn ye even to Me, with all your heart** Harker
If with all your hearts* Mendelssohn
Hark! Hark! My Soul!†† Speaks
Hark! Hark! My Soul!† Sheller
Hark! Hark! My Soul!† Chadwick

Let this mind be in you† David
Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace†† Speaks
Great peace have they which love Thy law† Rogers
O Master, let me walk with Thee† Speaks
O Master, let me walk with Thee† Matthews
Saviour, hear us when we pray† Strickland
Come Spirit of the Living God† Speaks
Just for Today* Salter
Just for Today† Harker
Just for Today† Wyatt
Free me from Self** Fichthorn
Hold Thou my Hand† Curran
The Lord's Prayer† Forsyth
The Lord's Prayer†† Malotte
The Lord's Prayer†† Krebs

I will set his Dominion in the Sea* Johnston
The Resurrection† Curran
God so loved the World† Warner
Glory to God in the Highest†† Harker
Thy Light is Come* Coerne

*High **Low ***Medium †2 Keys ††3 Keys

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Leading Stocks Make New Highs; Trading Is Heavy

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The stock market put on one of the fastest sprints of the mid-year rally today as leaders climbed 1 to more than 4 points to new highs since last October.

The ticker tape, during the greater part of the first two hours, was as much as 6 minutes behind. Blocks of 1,000 to 6,000 shares changed hands on the advance, with heavy orders swamping commission houses from all parts of the country and abroad.

There were profit-taking intervals when the pace slowed and extreme gains were chipped down. But buying forces were in the saddle and, after frequent rests, they resumed the upward gallop. Near the final hour most favorites were at or near their best levels of the day. Transfers were at the rate of about 3,000,000 shares.

The further revival of Wall Street's "boom" spirit was attributed to the quick come-back in yesterday's session based on the sharp jump in steel mill operations, a substantial upturn in building activities and signs of improvement in many recently lagging business lines.

Steels, motors, rubbers, mail orders, farm implements, oils, rails and specialties were in the forefront of the forward dash. Utilities were only fractionally ahead.

Conspicuous on the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Great Northern, Westinghouse, du Pont, Bulova Watch, U. S. Gypsum, Loew's, Union Carbide and Eastman Kodak.

The curb was equally strong. Advances here included Pepperell, Lynch Corp., National Oil Products, Monarch Machine Tool, Sherwin-Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Are Higher

The bond market, under the impetus of a sharply increased demand for lower-priced railroad liens, advanced on a wide front today, with gains of 1 to around 4 points in the more active issues.

Industrials and utilities joined in the forward movement after a mixed opening, but their gains were narrower.

Most prominent in the sharp rise of carrier liens were B. & O. convertible 4½s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½ of '77, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Nickel Plate 4½s, N. Y. Central 4½s, and Northern Pacific 4s. Kansas City Southern 5s were up around 4 points and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s were around 2 points ahead.

U. S. Government obligations and foreign loans were mixed and attracted little attention.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Axelson Mfg pf	75c	Q	July 25	July 15
Extra.				
Mer & Mfrs Sec pf	26c		Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Wis Natl Life Ins	20c		Aug. 1	July 21
Increased				
Morris Plan of R I (Prov, R I) cum	$6		$1.50	Q Aug. 1 July 15
Accumulated				
Blue Rib'n 6½% pf	50c		Aug. 1	July 27
Stott Briquet $2 conv pf	$1		Aug. 15	July 29
Pittsburgh Bwy pf	50c		Aug. 1	July 22
U S & Int Sec 1st pf	$1.25		Aug. 1	July 28
Regular				
Amer Paper Gds	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Angio-Can Tel 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Bourjois	$2.75 pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 15 Aug. 1
Bourne Mills	10c	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Brewer (C) & Co	50c		July 25	July 20
Broadway Dept St 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Brookline Oil	2c	M	July 15	July 10
Columbus & Xenia RR	$1.50		Sep. 10	Aug. 25
De Vilbiss 7% pf	17½c	Q	July 15	June 30
Erie & Kal RR	$2.50		Aug. 1	July 26
Fulton Ind Sec cum pf	$3.50			
	87½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Gen Cigar 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Hearn Dept Stores pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Kittanning Telephone Co	50c	Q	July 11	July 6
Leslie Salt Co	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Managed Investments, Inc	3c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Meadville Telephone Co	37½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Merch & Mfrs Sec "A" & "B"	15c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Middlesex Water Co	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Morris Plan Bank, Cleveland Ohio	30c	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Munsing Paper Co 5½% 1st pf	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Pierce Governor Co	25c		Aug. 5	July 25
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Ry 7% preferred	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 30
Plaza Bank of St. Louis	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Public Electric Light Co	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Southwest Bell Tell Co 7% pf	58 1-3c		Aug. 1	
Stouffer Corp A	56¼c	Q	July 27	July 20
Trane Co	25c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Trane Co pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	
Un Plant Na Bk&Tr Co (Memphis, Tenn)	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Un Plant Na Bk&Tr Co (Memphis, Tenn)	20c		Dec. 31	Dec. 21
United Corp Ltd $1.50 Cl A	38c	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
US&FP Sec 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
West Coast Oil Co	$1	Q	July 26	July 5
Wisconsin Life In Co	30c	S	Aug. 1	July 21
Wilson Line, Inc. 8% 1st pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 15	July 15

Foreign Exchange Rates

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 19

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.91¾	$4.92⅝	$4.2397
Cables	4.91⅞	4.92⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0276⅛	.0276⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1692	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2268	.2290	.1
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5504	.1
Sweden—krona	.2537	.2541	.4537
Norway—krone	.2473	.2476	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2197	.2200	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1	.1	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1	.1	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0291¼	.0291¼	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1988	.1988	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1868	.1868	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234½	.0234½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	28⅝	27⅞	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.2605	.2610	.1
Chile—peso	.0590	.0590	.2025
Peru—sol	.0375	.0375	.2060
Uruguay—peso	.2375	.2325	.4740
	.4396	.4275	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2870	.2825	.8440
India—rupee	.3671	.3677	.6180
Java—florin	.5512	.5519	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3081	*
Shanghai—dol	.1837½	.1837½	*
Sts Stlments—dol	.5750	.5760	.9611
Phil Islnds peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9937½	1.0031

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed. New value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	11	r 50½	48¾	50½	+2¼
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	6	43½	41½	41½	—1
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	60	12¾	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	21	21	21	+ 1
23¼	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	23½	23	23	+ ½
2¾	1⅞	Advance Rumely	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
63½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	31	64⅞	62¾	64⅞	+2¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	36	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17½	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	46	13¼	12⅜	13½	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pf $40 ww	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	4	13½	12¾	13½	Jul 15
37⅞	4½	Allegheny Steel	29	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
180	124	Allen Industries	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
10	7	Al Chem & Dye (6)	13	184	179½	185	+6
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	11	11	11	+1
11⅝	6½	Allied Mills (⅞e)	22	14	13½	14	+1
64	38	Allied Strs	188	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	34¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	
18½	11¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	87	52½	50⅜	52½	+2¼
3⅜	1¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	+1⅛
24	10	Amal Leather	4	3½	3½	3½	
78	55	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	Jul 18
70	49	Amerada Corp (2)	18	76¾	73¾	76	+ ½
22¾	10	Am Ag Chem (2¼e)	6	77	74	77	+7
42½	23¼	Am Bk Note (.60e)	38	23½	22	22½	+ ⅛
101	70¾	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	5	40	40	40	+ ½
167	160¼	Am Can (4)	17	100⅛	99¼	100⅛	+ ¼
27½	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	165⅞	164¾	165⅞	+ ¼
50	27	Am Car & Fdy	28	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅝
104	89½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	43	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
112½	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
9	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅝
14⅛	9	Am Colortype	14	9¾	9	9¾	+1
16¾	8¼	Am Comml Alco	12	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Crystal Sug	12	14½	13½	13½	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am Encaus Tiling	15	4¾	4½	4½	
5¼	2¼	Am European	4	6¾	6½	6¾	Jul 7
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	27	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	4	18¾	18½	19¾	—1¾
12⅜	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	12	24½	22½	24½	+1⅜
12	9	Am & F P 2 pf	18	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
4⅞	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 11
26¾	12	Am Hide & Leather	66	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	5	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
19½	13¾	Am Ice	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅜	4½	Am Ice pf (1e)	2	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
23½	12⅜	Am International	14	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive	44	22½	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
16⅛	10	Am Locomot pf	3	70¾	70	70¾	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	10	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	11	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	45	37	34½	36	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
41	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	90	6½	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
35⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	11	40	39	40	+1¼
16¼	8	Am Rad & St S	21	35¾	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	205	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
80⅛	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	82	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
207	159⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	2	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	11	19½	18⅞	19½	+1
563⅜	281⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	140	52⅜	50¾	52	+2
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	126	126	126	+ ¾
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	Jul 15
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	75	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅜	Am Stores	7	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 12
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	3	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅛
20	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
114¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	142½	141½	142½	+ ½
81⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	35	81	79¾	81	+1
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	140½	139½	139½	—2½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	29	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	155	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	+ ½
7¼	3¼	Am Woolen	22	7⅞	7	7¼	
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	25	42	41	41¼	— ¼
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	59	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	+5
38¾	21	Anaconda	483	37	35⅞	37	+1
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Oil(.30e)	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Jul 16
4½	2	A P W Paper	9	4	4	4	Jul 13
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	6	30	29	30	+ ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
47⅜	37⅜	Arm Ill	106	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	4	56	53	56	+3
44	24½	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
10½	5½	Arnold Const (¼e)	33	46⅛	44¼	46¼	+2¼
29⅞	21⅝	Artloom Corp	20	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
11	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	58	113¾	111¼	113⅝	+ ⅜
70	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	86	40	39	39¾	+1¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	7	55	54	55	+1½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	54	24⅜	23	24	+1⅜
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
26½	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	65	27¼	26	27⅛	+1⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	107	107	107	Jul 18
44	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	25	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
52	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	9	54	52	54	+2
6½	1½	Auburn Auto	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
3¾	2	Aust Nichols	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	40	4¾	4⅝	4¾	

10¾	5	**B** Bald Loco ct	100	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	106	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	35	29	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅞
22¾	12⅛	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	38½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
17	5	Barber Asphalt	49	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
21	10½	Barker Bros	24	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
16¾	9	Barnsdall Oil (1)	98	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
18	11⅜	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	12	17¾	16¾	17	+ ⅛
96½	90½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 16
104	94½	Beech Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
87⅜	55¾	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	7	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
18¼	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	2	75⅝	75⅝	75¾	Jun 28
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	111	18¾	18	18¾	
46	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	39⅜	Beth Steel	10	47⅞	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	265	63½	61⅜	62½	+1½
98⅜	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	16	16	16	
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅜
19	9¾	Black & Decker	8	28¼	27¾	27¾	
16⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	10	30¼	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	76	17¾	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	98	30⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
9	6	Bond Strs	29	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	+1¼
19⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
32	16½	Borg-Warner	30	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	34	32¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	24	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
28⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	45	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	
36	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	95	30⅜	28⅞	30⅜	+2¼
37½	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	36	36	36	Jul 18
23¼	11⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 16
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	45	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	22	35½	33⅞	35	+1⅛
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	21	20½	19	20⅛	+ ⅜
10½	5½	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	33	33	33	Jul 13
12¼	5⅞	Brunswick-Balke	22	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
6⅜	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	34	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Mfg	91	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
21⅞	13¼	Budd Wheel	2	6¾	6½	6¾	
34	15½	Bullard Co	25	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅛
13	6¾	BulovaWatch(2½e)	56	5¼	4⅞	5	
20¼	14½	Burling Mills (1)	95	38¾	36½	37⅜	+3⅜
3½	1½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	9	12⅜	12⅛	12½	
11	4½	Bush Terminal	28	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅞
9¾	5¾	Bush Term 7% deb	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23	16¾	Butler Bros	9	10	9½	10	Jul 13
4⅞	2⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	24	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	24	24	24	+1
		Byers (A M) Co	3	37½	33¾	33¾	
		Byron Jackson (¾e)	14	13	12¾	12⅝	
			16	19⅝	19	19	

24½	15⅜	**C** Calif Packing (1a)	5	23¼	23	23	— ¼
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	43	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	17	8⅝	8	8⅛	
20¾	12⅝	Campbell Wyant	34	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Can Dry G Ale	84	20⅞	20	20½	+1
41	21	Canad Pacific	37	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	41⅝	Cannon Mills(1⅛e)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
18	12⅜	Capital Ad A	2	41	41	41	+ ½
4½	2¼	Carpenter Stl(.30e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Jul 18
98¾	62¼	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	4	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	29⅜	Case (J I) Co	31	100¼	96	99¾	+3¾
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (1e)	25	55	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	9	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
94	82	Celanese Corp	126	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	+1
25½	12½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	85½	85½	85½	+2½
28	20	Celotex Corp	17	24⅝	23¾	24	+ ⅛
4½	2	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
12½	7	Cent Foundry	28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Bug	1	11	11	11	Jul 18
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
47½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 7
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	29	48	46½	47¼	+1⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	4	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	9	12½	12	12¾	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	67	32¼	31¼	32	+ ⅛
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (6)	7	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Jul 11
48⅝	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	7	40¾	40	40¾	+ ½
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	¾	Chi & N West	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi M St P & P	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 16
16	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (2)	45	16⅞	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
1¾	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 6
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	9	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
12¾	4	Chi Tell Csh (⅝e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jul 14
16⅜	12	Chicksaba Cot(⅝e)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Childs Co	38	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
60⅞	38⅛	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	448	72½	70⅝	72⅛	+3

13½	6	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	9	11⅝	11	11¼	
5	2	City Stores	15	5½	5	5	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	15	23	22	23	
26½	18¼	Clev Graph Br (⅞e)	8	26¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	16	43¾	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	37	22¼	21½	22	+1⅛
140	106½	Coca-Cola (1e)	8	138	136⅝	139	+ ⅜
80	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58	58	58	— ⅜
12	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	23	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	11	95	94	95	Jul 12
28½	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	43	30½	28½	29⅞	+1⅝
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	18	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.85e)	15	23¾	22	22½	+ ⅛
21⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	4	23¾	23	23½	+1
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	168	8⅜	7⅞	8	+1⅛
79	67	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	83	83	83	— ⅛
16½	9	ColumPic vtc(3⅛%f)	34	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
34½	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
91¼	83⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	147	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	23	Comi Credit (4)	40	44½	43½	44½	+1⅛
97¼	54	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Jul 18
50	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	49	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	
105	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

17 Defendants In Oil Conspiracy Are Found Guilty

MADISON, Wis., July 19 (AP)—Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone today sustained the conviction of 17 of 46 defendants found guilty last January of a conspiracy to raise and fix Midwestern gasoline prices in 1935 and 1936. He fined these defendants—12 companies and five executives—a total of $65,000.

The judge dismissed the charges as to 10 other executives and one corporation and found that the remaining defendants—15 officials and three firms—were entitled to a new trial because they had been linked to the alleged conspiracy only by circumstantial evidence.

Three Categories

In a 16-page decision Judge Stone treated all defendants in three categories: (1) Those whom he held were shown to have combined through gasoline purchasing agreements to "peg" the Midwestern market; (2) those whose connection with the conspiracy was subject to doubt; (3) and those who were clearly shown to be innocent.

Among the individual defendants whose convictions stand, is Charles E. Arnott, New York, vice-president of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, alleged by the Government to have been the "master mind" of the conspiracy.

Arnott and the following four executives were fined $1,000 each:

H. T. Ashton, St. Louis, manager of the Lubrite division, Socony Vacuum Oil Company.

Robert W. McDowell, Tulsa, Okla., vice-president in charge of sales, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation.

R. H. McElroy, Chicago, tank car sales manager of the Pure Oil Company.

P. E. Lakin, St. Louis, general manager of sales, Shell Petroleum Company.

Judge Stone assessed $5,000 fines against each of the following 12 companies: Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Wadhams Oil Company, Pure Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Shell Petroleum Corporation, Skelly Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Empire Oil & Refining Company, Phillips Petroleum Company, Globe Oil & Refining Company of Illinois, and Globe Oil & Refining Company of Oklahoma.

Must Share Trial Costs

Defendants whose convictions were upheld will share the trial costs, the exact amount of which had not been determined today.

Judge Stone set aside the jury verdict and freed the following executives and companies:

Globe Oil & Refining Company, of Kansas.

A. V. Bourque, Tulsa, Okla., secretary of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association.

Dan Moran, Ponca City, Okla., president of the Continental Oil Company.

Henry M. Dawes, Chicago, president of Pure Oil Company.

Jacob France, Baltimore, Md., president of Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation.

Alan Jackson, Chicago, vice-president in charge of sales, Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

C. L. Jones, New York, vice-president of Socony Vacuum Company.

Frank Phillips, Bartlesville, Okla., president, Phillips Petroleum Company.

Bryan S. Reid, Chicago, general manager of the Chicago division, Socony Vacuum Company.

Edward G. Seubert, Chicago, president, Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

W. G. Skelly, Tulsa, president, Skelly Oil Company.

Fractional Gains In Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, July 19 — Helped by upturns of securities, Chicago wheat prices averaged fractionally higher today, and at times showed 1¼ cents gain.

For the third successive day, the Liverpool market developed a better tone than expected. Receipts of newly harvested wheat at six leading points southwest were relatively small, 754 cars today against 1978 cars a week ago.

Boston Stocks

July 19, 1938

Div.		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
In $	Bos & Alb	80	79	79	78½
8.75	Bos & Me pr pf	127	126	127	125¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	50½	50	50½	49¾
5.00	Bos Elevated pf	11	11	11	10½
	Bos & Me pr pf	11	11	11	11
	Bos & Me st A pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
	Bos & Me st D pf	4½	4½	4½	4
	Bos & Me st pf	12¼	11¾	12¼	11
4.65	Bos Pers Prop	12¼	6¾	7	6¼
	Copper Range	7	7	7	7
2.50	Ea G&F pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
	Ea Mass pf adj	28	26	28	25
	East SS	3½	3½	3½	3
	East SS pf	19	19	19	18½
1.60b	Emp Group	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
	Gen Cas	6¾	5½	6¾	5¾
1.60d	Gilchrist	5	5	5	5
	Hath Bank A	60c	60c	60c	60c
	Hath Bak B	3	2¾	3	2¾
	Isle Royale	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
	Maine Cent	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
	Mass Util Asso	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2.00	Mergenthaler	27½	26¾	27½	27
	Nash Kel A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
	Nash Kel B	55c	53c	55c	55c
	North Butte	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
	Pac Mills	4	3¾	4	3¾
	Quincy Min	15	15	15	15
60c	Reece But H	10	10	10	9¾
2.00	Shawmut Asso	26	26	26	25½
1.10a	Stromberg	79	79	79½	79¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	79½	93c	95c	91c
	Utah M & T	95c			

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate. †Assessment paid.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	8.68	8.75	8.66	8.71	+.08
Dec.	8.75	8.82	8.74	8.78	+.08
Jan.	8.80	8.87	8.78	8.83	+.09
Mar.	8.86	8.90	8.83	8.89	+.09
May					

Spots 8.80 up 9 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	4.72	4.74	4.71	4.74	
Oct.	4.81	4.84	4.79	4.82	+.07
Jan.	4.88	4.89	4.86	4.89	+.07
March	4.93	4.95	4.91	4.94	+.07
May	4.94	4.96	4.94	4.97n	+.07

n-Nominal.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Sept.	11.25	11.37	11.25	11.34	+.14
Dec.	11.00	11.06	11.04	11.04	+.08

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¼s '46-49	108	108	108
8	3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
10	3¼s '46-44	109.26	109.26	109.26
15	2¾s '47-45	106.18	106.17	106.17
25	2½s '45	106.2	106.2	106.2
1	3¾s '56-46	113	113	113
6	3s '48-46	107.29	107.29	107.29
8	3¼s '49-46	108.19	108.18	108.19
22	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104.25	104.25	104.25
75	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101.31	101.30	101.30
3	Bkly U Gas 4s '47	103.19	103.17	103.17
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106.17	106.17	106.17
1	Bkly U Gas 5½ '57 B	108	108	108
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	27¼	27	27¼
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Bur CR&No 5s '34	88½	88½	88½
5	Can Sou 5s 62	119¾	119¾	119¾
8	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	Can Pac 4s '44	97	97	97
11	Can Pac 4½s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
26	Can Pac 4½s perp	81¾	80¾	81
4	Caro C & O 6s 52	103	103	103
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86½	86½	86½
7	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s 51	100¾	100½	100½
2	Cen New Eng 4s 61	36	36	36
29	Cen Pac 5s 60	71	70	71
48	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	56½	54¾	56½
1	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	77	75½	76¾
2	Champ'n-Id 5½s 48			
3	Champ'nP&F '38 4¾s '50	99	98¾	99
6	C&Ohio cn 5s 39	103½	103¾	103½
4	C&O 3½s 96 D	94½	94¼	94½
19	C&O 4½s 95 96E	95	95	95
1	Chi & Alton 3s 49	19½	19½	19¾
5	CB&Q gen 4s 58	97½	97¼	97¼
7	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	101¼	101	101
7	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97	96¾	96¾
91	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	13½	13	13½
37	Chic Gt West 4s '59 reg	20¼	19	20
1	Chic Gt West4s'59reg	10½	10	10½
151	CMStP & Pac 5s 75	2¾	2¾	3
54	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	27	26½	27
7	CM&SP 4½s 89C	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	17½	17½	17½
1	Chi&NW gm 3½s'87	6	6	6
22	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8¾	8¾	8¾
9	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	4¼	4¼	4¼
57	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	8¼	4¼	4¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	C R I & P 4s'8	19	19	19
2	CRI&P 4s'88 reg	15	15	15
5	CRI&P 4s'88 ct reg	14½	14½	14½
1	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8¼	8¼	8¼
26	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	8	7	7
14	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	84½	84½	84½
4	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	88¼	88¼	79
1	Childs Co 5s'43	79	79	79
1	Choc Okl & G 5s'52	14	14	14
1	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	106¾	106½	106½
1	CinUnTerm 5s'37 C	110½	110½	110½
18	CCC&StL 4½s'77	61	60¾	61
1	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109	109	109
21	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	82¾	82½	82½
6	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	79½	79½	79½
10	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	73	72¾	72¾
6	Col F & I 5s'70	61¾	61	61
4	Col & So 4½s'80	43	43	95
2	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	95	95	95½
15	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93½	93¼	93½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	108½	108½	108½
9	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	100¾	100¾	100¾
13	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	102½	102½	102½
9	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	106	104¾	104¾
10	Com'l nv Tr 3½s'51	111	111	111
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s'56	105	104¾	105
8	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108	107¾	108
75	Cmwlth Ed cv 3½'58	107½	107½	107½
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
11	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'61	102½	102½	104¾
1	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'46	104¾	104½	104¾
55	Con Edis 3½s'48	104¾	104½	104¾
11	Con Edis 3¼s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Con Edis 3½s'58	103½	103¼	103¼
18	Con Oil 3½s'51	51	51	51
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	105½	105½	105½
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	105	105	105
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Container Cor 6s '46	98	97½	98
4	Container Cor 6s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	103¼	103	103¼
8	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	50½	50½	50½
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	40	40	40
1	Cuba RR 6s '46	45¼	43	45
14	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Del P&L 4¼s '71	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	D&R G 4s '36	61¾	61¼	61¼
40	D&R G West 5s '55	5½	5	5½
40	D&R G W 5s '55 Asd	5½	5	5½
1	Det Ed 5s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Det&Mack 1st 4s '95	32	32	113¾
15	Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	84½	84½
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	93	93	93
4	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106½	106¼	106½
37	Erie rfg 5s '53	16	15½	15½
69	Erie rfg 5s '75	24	23¾	23½
19	Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¾	19¾	19¾
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
7	Erie cv 4s '53 B	99½	99½	99½
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	96	96	96
1	Fed L&T 1st 5s '67	77¼	77¼	77¼
50	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105	105	105
2	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	55	54	54
12	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	97¾	97	97¾
1	Goodrich 4¼s'56	96½	96	96½
4	Goodrich 6s '45	104¼	103¾	104
9	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102¼	102½	102¼
21	GrdRap&Ind 4s'41	81½	81½	81½
13	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	47	47	47
50	Gt Nor 4s '46G	87½	87½	87¾
1	Gt Nor 4s '46H	69	69	69
4	Gulf M&N 5½s'50	102	102	102
5	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	25	25	25
5	Hudson Coal 5s'62	57¾	55	57
22	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	21¾	21¼	21½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Ill BellTel3½s'70B	48¼	48¼	48¼
11	Ill Cen 4s'52	49½	49½	49½
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	41	40	40¾
29	Ill Cen 4s '66	52	52¾	52¾
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	44½	44½	44½
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	42	41½	41¾
9	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	60¼	60	60
22	Interb RTr 4s'52	30	28¾	29¼
48	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64½	63½	64
18	Interb RTr rfg 5s	72¾	72½	72½
11	Int Hydro El 6s'44	16¾	15¾	15¾
7	IntGtNor 1st 6s 52	48	48	48
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	85¼	85	85¼
11	Int Paper 5s'55	98½	96¼	85
11	Int Paper 5s'47	85	85	85
1	Int Rys C A 6½s'47	79½	78¾	79½
4	Int Rys C Am 5s '52	99¼	99	98¼
201	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	72½	72¼	72¼
17	Int T&T 4½s'52	77½	76¾	76¾
9	Int T&T 5s '55	31	31	31
1	Iowa Cen Ltr rfg 4s	28¾	28½	28½
25	K C South 5s '50	107	107	107
8	K C Term 4s '60	105	104¾	104¾
12	Kans G&E 4½s'80	91	91	99
1	Keith B F 6s '46	100	99	99
4	Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	92	92	92
7	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	103	103	103
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103	103
15	Kresge Found 4s'45	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Kresge Found 3½s'67	49¼	49¼	55½
2	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	55½	55½	55½
3	Lac Gas 5½s'53	55	81	81
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	81	88	88
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	88	31	31
1	LS & MS 3½s'97	31	32	32
1	Lautaro Nit inc 7½	32	32	32
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	32½	32	32½
11	Lehigh Val 5s 2003			

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	27	27	27
26	Leh Val 4s 2003	35	27	34¾
3	Lex & E 5s '65	107	107	107
4	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100	100
1	Long Dock 3¾s '50	55	55	55
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127	127	127
44	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82	80	82
5	Loue & N 5s 2003 B	96	95½	96
16	Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100¼	100½
20	Louis & N 3½s 2003	80	79¾	79¾
1	Louis&N&o Jt M 4s '52	70	70	70
4	Maine Cen 4½s '60	47	47	47
3	Manati Sug 4s '57	30¾	30¼	30¼
158	Manhat Ry 4s'90	32½	30¼	32
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
4	Marion StiShovels'47	82½	81¼	81¼
1	McCrory Strs 5s'51	105½	105½	105½
3	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103	102¾	102¾
3	Mead Corp 6s'45A	104	104	104
1	Mich Cen 3½s '52	89	89	89
10	MilEl Ry&L 5s'61B	104¼	104¼	104½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	M&S L cn 5s'34 ct	8	8	8
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	9	9	9
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9	9	9
6	M-K-T 5s '62A	44	42¾	44
30	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	20½	20	20¼
17	M-K-T 4½s'78	39	38¾	39
5	Mo Pac 5½s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19	19½
69	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	19	19½
49	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19½	19	19
7	Mo Pac 5s '80H	19½	19	19½
44	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	6¾	6½	6¾
23	Mo Pac Gen 5s '75	26	26	26
17	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	23¾	22	23¾
66	Mob & Oh 5s'38	22¾	21¾	21¾
121	Mob&O 4½s'77	70	70	70
2	Mob & O 4s '38	100	99¾	100
10	Monongah Ry 4s'60	106½	106	106
5	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	95½	95	95¼
13	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	49	48¼	49
12	Mor&Essex 5s'55	48	47	48
4	Mor&Essex 4½s'55	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	Mor&Essex3½s2000	32	32	31¾
20	Nassau El 5s '51	34½	34	34½
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	108	108	108
25	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'48	14	13¾	14
14	Natl Steel 4s '65	99¾	97	99¾
	♁♁NEngTel&T 4½s'61B	123½	123	123
1	N O Gt Nor 5s'83	58¾	100	100
2	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	100	99¾	99¼
17	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	45	45	45
3	N Orl & NE 4½s'52	34	34	34
2	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	35	34	32
2	NO Tex&M 5½s'54ct	32	32	32
1	NO2Tex&M 5s'35A	34½	34	34½
2	NO Tex&M 5s'54B	108	108	108
1	NY&Q'nsAE&P2½s'28	65	64½	64½
33	NYC rfg 4s 2013	60¾	60	60½
67	NYC 4½s 2013 A	66¾	66	66½
1	NYC cn 4s '98	78¾	78½	78½
1	NYC 3½s'48	69¾	67	69
26	NYC 3½s'52	60½	60	60½
1	NYC&HR 3½s 2013	79½	79¼	79¼
112	NYC&HR 3½s'97	42	41	41
	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	NYConn 4½s'53	54	54	54
3	NY Dock 5s '47	54	54	54
3	NY Dock Co4s'51	105½	105½	105½
1	NY Edis 3¼s'65	106½	106½	106½
1	NY Edis 3¼s'66	115	115	115
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	19½	19½	19½
3	NYNH&Hcv 6s '48	9¼	9¼	9¼
57	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	57¾	57¾	57¾
7	NY O&W rfg 4s '55	106½	106½	106½
1	NY Steam 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NY Tel 3¼s'67	108	108	108
1	NY Tel3¼s'67	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	116½	116½	116½
5	Norf&W rfg 4s'96	102	102	102
7	Nor Am Ed 5s '6 9C	73¾	73¼	73¼
16	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	65	65
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	82½	81½	82¼
49	Nor Pac 4s '97	57¼	57	57¼
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	103½	103	103½
2	Nor Sta Pac 3s'67	53¼	53¼	53¼
9	Ogden&L Cha4s48st	103	103	103
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	19½	19	19½
3	Ohio Ed 3½s'72	19½	19	19½
5	Oklahoma GE 4s'46	100	99½	100
1	Oswego&RR&N 4s'61	77½	76¾	76¾
1	Otis Steel 4½s'62	57	56	57
6	Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	104	103¾	104
5	Pas Gas&El 3¾s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
12	Pac G&E 5½s'41	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	105¾	104¾	105¼
5	Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	83	83	83
1	PanhandleEPL 4s '52	63	62½	63
3	Para Biway 3s '55 ct	83	82¾	83
7	Para Pict 5½s'41	95	94	95
21	Pen Co 4s 63	91	90	90½
13	Penn Ch&Det 4½s'77	101	100½	100¾
63	PenP&Lt 4½s'81	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Pen RR gen 5s'68	96	95¾	96
1	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Pen RR 4½s'70	92¾	92¼	92¼
13	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	91	91	91
21	Pen RR 4½s'84E	88¾	88½	88¾
11	Pen RR 3¾s'52	80	80	80½
21	Pen RR 3½s'52	65	65	65
2	Pere Marq 4s'80	60	60	60
6	Pere Marq 5s'56	110¼	110	110¼
24	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	94¾	93¾	93¾
4	Phila Co 5s '67	5¾	5¼	5¼
24	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	15½	14¾	14¾
13	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16¾	16	16
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	94	93	94
4	Pitts&WVa 4½s'60 C	44	43¾	44
8	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	62½	61¾	62

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
393	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18¼	17½	17¾
55	Radio Keith 6s '41	79	76½	79
11	Readg 4½s '97 A	68	68	68
5	Readg 4½s '97 B	68	68	68
9	Rem Rand 4½s'56	103½	102	102
25	Rep Steel 4½s'61	93½	93	93½
21	RepublicSt 4½s'56	94¼	94	94¼
9	Rep Stl 4½s'50	118¼	118	118¼
5	Revere Cop&B4½s 56	97¼	97	97
4	Richfield Oil 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	34	34	34
17	St Lsb Sf 5s '50 B	11¼	11¼	11½
48	St L&SF 4½s'78	10¾	10¾	11
31	St L&SF 4½s'78 ctf st	9¾	9¾	11½
30	St LSF 4s '50	15	15	15
6	St LSF 4s '50 A ct	15½	15	15
3	St LSW rfg 5s '90	56¾	56¾	56¾
4	St LSW 1st 4s '89	56	56	56
5	SA&A Pass 4s '43	112	11-32	112 11-32
23	SanAntPbS 6s '52	14	13¾	14
9	Sea A L cn 6s'49	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	6¼	6¼	6¼
21	Sea AL rfg 5s'59	34¾	34	34¾
14	Sea-All Fla&n'35A ct	103¾	103¾	103¾
16	Shell Un 3½s'51	96	96	96
1	Simmons 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	95½	95½	93¼
7	So Cal Pow 6s'47	93¼	93¼	99¾
2	Sou Kraft 4½s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	50¼	49¾	50¼
7	Sou Pac 4½s'68	50½	49½	50
7	Sou Pac 4½s'81	50½	49½	50½
58	Sou Pac 4½s'69	85¾	85¼	85¼
51	So Pac rfg 4s '55	85¾	51	52
14	So Pac cit 4s'49	60½	59¼	60½
40	So Pac 3¾s'46	57¾	56	57¼
5	So Pac 4½s Ore'77	86¾	86¼	86¼
1	So Pac SP'Ter 4s '50	59	57½	56½
18	South Ry 6½s'56	57	56¾	56¾
28	South Ry gen 6s'56	69¾	69	70½
57	So Ry cn 5s'94	44½	43¾	44½
64	So Ry gen 4s '56	88¾	88	88
16	So Ry 4s M&O '38	49¼	49¼	49¼
11	So Ry 4s St L '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	106	106	106
1	Swift&Co 2¾s'50	91	91	91
11	Ten El Pow6s 47A	102	101½	101¾
38	T RR A StL4s'53	85	85	85
3	Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	106½	106½	106¾
27	Tex Corp 3½s'51	110	110	112
10	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110	110	110
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	85	84	85
15	Tex & Pac 5s'79	85	63½	85
2	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	87	87	87½
29	Third Ave aj 5s'60	37¼	36¾	37¼
16	Third Ave 4s '60	104¼	104¼	104½
7	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	111¾	111¾	111¾
5	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	110¾	110¼	110¼
9	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	103

Commerce and Finance · **Jones Hints If Banks Do Not Supply Credit Government Will** · Business and Industry

Hard Coal Miners Back Wages First Lien on Earnings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LATTIMER, Pa., July 19—This mining village saw a unique experiment in the anthracite coal fields' unemployment problem get under way this week, as 1,100 coal miners went back to work in five collieries reopened under the terms of a Federal District Court decision. They will continue at work until they are paid $65,000 in back wages, the ruling stipulating that they will receive all of the profits until their claims are satisfied.

The mines are the Lattimer, Humboldt, Drifton No. 9 and No. 11 and the Beaver Brook, which had been operated for three generations by the Calvin Pardee family, of Philadelphia, but were in the hands of the Lattimer Coal Corporation when the management closed them down five months ago, saying it could not meet pay rolls.

Under the plan drafted by William K. Goldstein, Federal referee in bankruptcy, a moratorium now has been declared on the other $150,000 indebtedness of the Lattimer company, holding it immediately liable only for the miners' back pay.

The same bosses will be in charge at the five mines, but their orders will come not from boards of directors, but from the locals of the United Mine Workers' Union, George I. Puhak, attorney for the miners, having conceived the plan.

The reopening of the collieries was the occasion for a village fete on Sunday, with thanksgiving services in the churches and a parade and picnic with speeches by Mayor James P. Costello, of Hazelton; George Chisnell, Lattimer company superintendent; Thomas Dougherty, inside superintendent, and Mr. Puhak.

Truck Owners Ask ICC for Rise In Rates, Citing Losses

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Freight-carrying motor trucks in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and New York have operated at a loss of $1,321,447 since 1936, the Interstate Commerce Commission was told.

About 400 shippers, truck owners and railroad representatives attended a hearing before T. B. Johnson, special examiner, to determine whether the commission should order a revision of trucking rates and a general stabilization of the industry.

D. T. Waring, counsel for the rate commission of Motor Truck Carriers, presented a statement showing that so far this year 149 carriers had lost $326,447 in addition to $995,000 last year.

John P. Flaherty, Baltimore, representing the Baltimore Transfer Company, said that since the ICC has regulated truck rates, expenses had increased 10 per cent and revenues 20 per cent. He said the Pennsylvania Railroad owned 30 per cent of the stock of his company.

C. J. Flagg, traffic manager of the Newark Chamber of Commerce, appeared for the shippers who are expected to oppose any rate increase. A. E. Hookinson, of the Trunk Lines Association, appeared for the railroads who are regarded as observers.

Continued Stalemate Seen Over Proposed Cut in Rail Wages

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—A continued stalemate over a proposed 15 per cent wage cut was in prospect today as representatives of class one railroads resumed a conference with officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

H. A. Enochs, chairman of the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee, said after yesterday's opening session the railroads would present no alternative to the 15 per cent proposal.

A. F. Whitney, heading 105 general chairmen of the Brotherhood at the wage conference, said the union would not offer a compromise plan. He declared the union, opposed to any cut, would "fight this matter out and give no ground."

Spokesmen for rail management have declared the wage slash was necessary in the light of existing financial conditions. They estimated the cut would mean an annual saving of $250,000,000.

Representatives of 16 other railway unions will open conferences with the joint committee tomorrow.

Eaton Mfg. Co. Has Loss

Eaton Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $151,292 against net profit of $872,851 or $1.25 a share on capital stock in the June quarter last year.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Tool Builders' Sales Index Up 3.5 Points

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio

The National Machine Tool Builders Association announced its index of sales rose 3.5 points last month. The June index was 70.2, compared to 66.7 in May. The June 1937 index was 190.8.

Domestic orders in June 1938 were indexed at 35.7, and foreign orders at 34.5. The June three-months average was 75.7.

Chemical Industry's Sales and Earnings Outlook Is Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The chemical industry's sales and earnings outlook for the second half of this year is improved due to better business conditions in recent weeks, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

Operations for the 1938 first quarter ran between 25 per cent and 30 per cent under the level of a year earlier. Sales for the second quarter were seasonably better than those for the initial three months. The low point in the chemical industry's level of operations for the year appears to have been reached.

"Two industries which are important customers for the chemical industry begin to give indications of recovery," states the report. The textile industry, important buyer of dyes and other chemicals, promises to be among the first to show increased demand. Plans for substantial expansion of textile operations over the coming weeks apparently are well under way. A marked revival is expected in the automobile industry if general business recovery continues as expected during the remainder of the year. The 1939 models may be launched earlier by some manufacturers this year, and automobile inventories are expected to be reduced to below normal proportions.

"The fertilizer industry, one of the less promising divisions of the chemicals, will show a decline for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938. The contraction should not be sharp, and earnings for the period will compare satisfactorily with the average for a number of years. Prospects point to moderately lower farm income for 1938, and fertilizer sales over the period ahead are expected to remain below last year's level."

Lending by Banks Is Not Adequate, States RFC Head

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation called upon the bankers of the country to make more industrial loans. He also reiterated his recent statement that "if banking is to remain in private hands it must meet the credit needs of the country."

Mr. Jones said that from February through July 14 the RFC authorized 2,001 business and industrial loans, aggregating $85,344,788, and that banks participated in only 302 of them, totaling $11,483,444.

"This is not enough loan participation, either in number of loans or in amount," he said.

The RFC chairman made public a copy of a letter he sent to the directors and managing officers of every state and national bank in the country, calling their attention to the recent regulations of the Comptroller covering investment securities and the uniform bank examination procedure adopted by Federal agencies and certain State authorities.

"The Comptroller's regulations for investment securities provide a convenient method for making time loans in bond, or serial note, form to business and industry," he said. "They also provide a convenient method of making loans that may be participated in by correspondent banks or the RFC."

Mr. Jones called the bankers' attention to the growth of finance companies and cited comparative figures to show their greater net profit than that of banks. He said banks could render such service as lower rates of interest than finance companies and at a good profit to themselves.

He reminded bankers that banks themselves are "quick to notice" when a businessman "lets his competitor get ahead of him."

Mr. Jones said he was not suggesting that banks make unsound loans, but "in good business morals a bank should not accept the deposit account of a business, however small, unless it is willing to accord that business credit accommodations reasonably within the requirements of the business when they can be safely extended, even though it requires a little extra trouble to do so."

Charging that "entirely too many" banks have not realized changing credit requirements, he added, "Waiting for prospective borrowers, who are often reluctant to apply for loans because of fear they will be turned down, is not preserving the bank's pace in our national life."

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Trade—The export trade of Japan during May of this year decreased 18 per cent compared with May, 1937, while the import trade decreased 36 per cent compared with the like period last year. Five months' exports fell 18 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year, while the import trade in that period recorded a drop of 34 per cent. The Cotton Textile Manufacturing Association of Japan has reported decreases of 15.9 per cent in the quantity and 19.2 per cent in the value of cotton textile exports for the first five months of this year, compared with the like period of 1937.

Japanese Canned Goods—Japanese output of canned goods during 1937 reached an all-time high of 13,158,988 cases. This was a recorded gain of 29.1 per cent in volume and 33.2 per cent in value compared with the previous year. The largest part of this gain occurred in the production of marine products.

Japanese Salmon—Exports from Japan of canned salmon during the first quarter of 1938 amounted to 103,848 cases to register a decline of 177,046 cases, or 63 per cent compared with the like period of last year. The heaviest losses were apparent in foreign shipments of Pink Salmon.

Chinese Imports—China's recorded imports during the first five-months of 1938 amounted to about $100,068,000, a decrease of 23 per cent compared with the like period of last year. The value of exports totaled $66,712,000, reflecting a decrease of 37 per cent compared with the first five months of 1937. China's recorded import trade during May was valued at $20,841,300, an increase of 11 per cent over April, but a decrease of 33 per cent from May, 1937. Exports during the month totaled $15,440,600, an increase of 1 per cent over April, but a decrease of 27 per cent from May, 1937. During the first five months of the current year China's import excess totaled $33,356,000.

China's Foreign Trade—The United States was China's most important foreign source of supply during the first quarter of 1938, having furnished 20.4 per cent of the total imports during the period. Germany ranked second with 18.8 per cent of the total, while Great Britain with 9.6 per cent and Japan with 8.1 per cent ranked third and fourth, respectively.

Chinese Merchandising—The investment in merchandising companies in 28 provinces in the Philippine Islands, not including Manila, totaled $64,041,000. According to incomplete returns, the Chinese lead in 15 of the 28 provinces for which reports are available. Chinese investments amounted to $27,796,000, or 43.4 per cent of the total invested. Investments by Filipinos, amounting to $18,857,000, accounted for 29.4 per cent of the total invested, while Americans, Japanese, and Spaniards had funds invested accounting for 8.9 per cent, 7.4 per cent, and 6.6 per cent of the total, respectively.

Commodity Prices—Commodity prices in Shanghai, China, area are abnormally high as a result of the low open market exchange rates. A survey revealed an increase of 9 per cent in the price of gasoline since the middle of May, an all-time high. Metal manufactures and hardware increased from 20 to 40 per cent; glass, 20 per cent, and woolen piece goods, 10 per cent.

Manchukuo Trade—The foreign trade of Manchukuo, particularly imports, markedly increased in 1937 despite unusual turbulence in neighboring countries. Imports into Manchukuo from all countries during 1937 increased by about 28 per cent compared with 1936 and were valued at $257,349,000, while exports were valued at $187,142,000, an increase of about 7 per cent. While the share of the United States in the import trade of Manchukuo increased compared with 1936, Japan continued to be the first-ranking supplier to that market and accounted for 75.08 per cent of the total imports for the year. Imports into Manchukuo from the United States in 1937 were about double those for 1936.

Philippine Merchant Marine—Plans to establish a regular ocean freight service between Manila and the American Pacific Coast ports are being made by a company in Manila. Six ships will engage in the service, all of them using coal as fuel. The ships had been previously operated as tramps, carrying sugar, copra, and lumber to the United States; logs, etc. to Japan; and returning coal from Japan. The ships will be operated on a monthly schedule, proceeding direct from Manila to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles and calling at Japanese and Chinese ports on the return trip to Manila.

Philippine Trade—For the sixth consecutive month Philippine import trade exceeded exports in value, bringing the accumulated balance of trade against the islands for the first four months of 1938 to $7,758,500, compared with an excess of exports at the close of April, 1937, of $16,687,500. Exports for the four-month period totaled $47,210,500 and imports $54,969,000, compared with $53,364,000 and $36,676,500, respectively, for the like period last year. During the January to April period imports from the United States increased 78 per cent, from $21,409,000 in 1937 to $38,248,000 during the current year. The United States' share of the total import trade during the period amounted to 69 per cent, compared with 59 per cent during the same period a year ago. Philippine exports to the United States' market, on the other hand, declined from $42,980,000 to $40,061,500.

Mainsprings of TVA Inquiry

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Senator Vic Donahey — **Francis Biddle** — **Representative James M. Mead**

Mr. Biddle of Philadelphia Recently Was Appointed to a Six-Month Position as Chief Counsel of the Congressional Committee Investigating Into Charges of Mismanagement and Fraud in Connection With the Tennessee Valley Authority. Senator Donahey and Mr. Mead Are Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Respectively, of the Committee

Testimony of TVA Heads Tells Story of Dissension

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—A story of dissension in the high command of the Tennessee Valley Authority took form here today before a Congressional investigation committee.

The witness was Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted Chairman of the Federal agency, who told the committee differences developed within the TVA Board less than a month after Congress created the Authority in May, 1933.

Dr. Morgan continued previous testimony in which he had said bickering over matters of policy and procedure marked the early growth of the Valley development program. He added that most of his suggestions met opposition from the other two directors, Harcourt A. Morgan, present Chairman, and David E. Lilienthal.

Different Objectives

The three were "far apart in philosophy," the witness said, explaining that he favored "immediate action" in line with President Roosevelt's emergency relief program. But that the other two wanted to evolve a delayed "long-range" program.

This friction eventually led to open charges by Dr. Morgan against his associates. He was ousted as Chairman-Director by President Roosevelt and has challenged the President's action in a Chancery Court suit filed here.

Dr. Morgan told investigators that he recommended most of the key men employed in the early days of TVA organization, but insisted he made no effort to "grab power" for himself as charged by Mr. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan.

He asserted he suggested many of the TVA's major developments, suggestions which he said Harcourt Morgan termed "alarming, visionary, and highly impractical."

The "visionary" projects, he said, included suggestions for:

1. Immediate construction of Norris Dam and erection of a transmission line from Muscle Shoals to the dam site.
2. Adoption of a fertilizer program.
3. Research in power transmission.
4. Formation of a board to control possible speculation in real estate.

Functions Outlined

Other claims by Dr. Morgan were that Mr. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan suggested the TVA had "just two functions—fertilizer and power," that they were responsible for delaying construction of the town of Norris until "we were actually building the dam" and employees were "piling up on each other," and that "intimate details" of TVA Board meetings leaked out to the press.

Dr. Morgan denied he tried to plan the development of all power sites in the Tennessee Valley as charged by Harcourt Morgan. He went on record as objecting to appointment of Thomas A. Panter of Los Angeles as the Committee's chief engineer. A letter from him protested Mr. Panter's appointment on grounds Mr. Panter might be subject "to an influence" unfriendly to the former TVA Chairman.

The letter said Mr. Panter's superior in the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, Ezra Frederick Scattergood, had attacked Dr. Morgan's policies as TVA Chairman-Director.

Scope of Program

Dr. Morgan's testimony, dealing principally in personalities, was in sharp contrast to that of Harcourt Morgan, who outlined to the committee the scope of the TVA program.

Harcourt Morgan said the TVA objectives were:

1. Conservation and water control in the Tennessee River.
2. Conservation and water control on the land.
3. Disposition of electric power.
4. National defense.
5. Regional studies.

"We are dealing here with fundamental causes—with those basic causes that produce calamitous effects both to this and to immediate future generations," he said. "The TVA program is fundamental with respects to the subject matter involved. That subject matter is the basic facts of nature upon which the entire structure of our civilization depends.

"I mean the water, land and energy in the water, and the fertility in that land."

Use of Fundamentals

The TVA is concerned, he said, with whether these fundamentals shall "become cumulatively an enemy of human life" or whether they shall be conserved and used "so that the people may build their lives upon them."

He described the Tennessee Valley watershed as ideal for the New Deal experiment "because no region presents in bolder relief the maladjustments of these fundamentals . . . ."

"Here is a range of climate from that of the Great Lakes to the semi-tropic, cotton-producing South, an area having potentiality of diverse and prosperous agriculture," he said. "A startling maladjustment has been the failure of this region to utilize the long growing season potential in so mild a climate over the greater part of the area."

The former University of Tennessee president said local and state agencies "were helpless to deal with the interrelated, regional factors which the Federal Government alone could provide."

Evidence of Erosion

While rich in resources, Tennessee Valley inhabitants have a "woefully depressed power to purchase," he continued, and their 7,000,000 acres of farm land are showing evidence of erosion.

"We find," he asserted, "that long-term effects of the failure to deal with the fundamentals of nature have already appeared."

He described TVA's managerial methods and then its relationship with other public agencies. The TVA provides the "leverage" for the people to solve their own problems through local agencies, he said, adding "this is democracy truly at work."

The third member involved in the controversy, Mr. Lilienthal, is scheduled to testify after Dr. Arthur Morgan.

Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio is chairman of the joint Congressional committee conducting the investigation.

TVA Seeks Transfer To Federal Court

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority moved yesterday to shift from State Chancery Court to District Federal Court Dr. Arthur S. Morgan's suit challenging President Roosevelt's order ousting him as TVA Chairman-Director.

This move would open the way for the fight to be carried to the Supreme Court.

A TVA spokesman said the transfer was asked because it was "absurd that Dr. Morgan should have challenged the President's power of removal before a local State court rather than a Federal court."

Dr. Morgan filed suit July 6 asking that Mr. Roosevelt's ouster action be declared void and illegal, and that he be recognized as TVA Chairman-Director, with back salary of $2,916.66 from the date of his removal March 22 to July 1.

Pepper Freight Rates Cut

NEW YORK—A few days ago a non-conference steamer was booked to load pepper in Batavia. This resulted in a freight rate war. As a result the steamship conference has lowered the rate on pepper from $1.16 per 100 pounds to 45 cents per 100 pounds.

'Dislocation' Seen by Governor In Parity Rates for the South

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The "parade of governors" passing in review at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on rail rates was accelerated today as Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont was summoned to testify.

Governor Aiken was the fourth chief executive of a northern state to appear at the hearing, in which southern interests are seeking readjustment of freight rates on their northbound goods.

Previously, the commission heard Governors Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island, Herbert H. Lehman of New York and M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana testify. In addition, Bibb Graves, chief executive of Alabama, has appeared as a spectator.

Quinn Sees "Dislocation"

Governor Quinn urged the commission to deny a southern application for lower freight rates, on the ground that such a move would result in "dislocation of industry."

"It would result in the destruction of enormous capital investment," Governor Quinn asserted as he opposed the South's demands for "parity" on northbound goods.

"The whole country would suffer a loss," he said, "if as the result of this proposed move industry would be required to relocate for no other reason than to fit itself into the new conditions suddenly created."

Southern interests are seeking on northbound shipments within their freight classification area a mile-for-mile parity with rates existing within the northern, or "official" classification area.

They have pleaded before the I. C. C., that their higher rates have handicapped southern industrial growth. Northern opposition has sought to prove not only that its industry has suffered unduly from southern opposition, but that the existing rates are equitable.

Industrialization of Rhode Island and other northern states, Governor Quinn asserted, has been a long process.

Would Hurt Rhode Island

"Rhode Island has lost 70 per cent of its active cotton spindles in the 10 years preceding 1936," he told the commission. "In many instances, the machinery of the abandoned plants has moved to the South.

"I am informed that industry within Rhode Island, which has been invited to relocate in Southern states, has been told that one of the conditions for the granting of concessions was the employment of Southern labor.

"It would seem that the principal reason given for the migration is the lower actual scale of wages and the lower tax burden. By this I mean, partial or entire exemption from taxes over a period of years."

The Governor asked for "fair play."

"Fair play, as I see it," he added, "means that full and fair consideration be given to conditions as they exist today, in the back of which lies the hard work and development of preceding generations.

"It means, too, full and fair consideration of the reasons why the Northern industry migrated to the South during the past, full and fair consideration of the reasons why those seeking to expand Southern industry wish to break down this long established comparative level of rates.

Traffic Expert Testifies

"Also it means full and fair consideration of persons who through generations aided in the development of industry in its present location, to have such industry remain and not be required to face loss of occupation and living standards, merely because some other locality where no industry previously existed, might offer some special inducement to bring about relocation."

Charles Bell, traffic expert, testified for Northern interests that certain basic commodities move on a lower rate within the South than in the North.

Mr. Bell was once a director for the Federal Railroad Administration and later advisor to Turkey in reorganization of its roads.

J. Spencer Smith, president of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce and Navigation, told the commission that "this is no time for disturbing the rate relationship between the North and South."

"I feel strongly," Mr. Smith asserted, "that the present time is one in which industry and the railroads should co-operate actively and that changes of rates, as proposed by the complainants (Southern interests) will be destructive not only to New Jersey industry but to the great railroad systems that serve our State."

Retail Auto Financing Up

WASHINGTON — The Department of Commerce reported that May automobile retail financing totaled $94,917,454, compared with $93,820,897 in April and $190,655,670 in May of last year. Wholesale financing was reported at $85,744,420 for May, compared with $95,868,959 in April and $193,527,218 in May last year.

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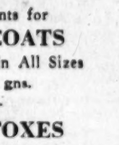

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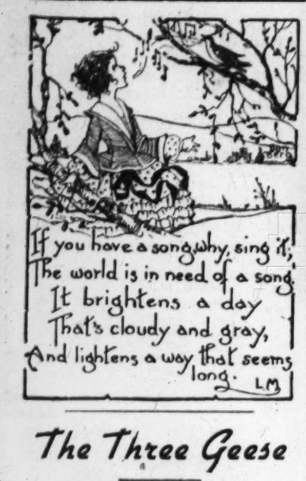

If you have a song, why, sing it;
The world is in need of a song.
It brightens a day
That's cloudy and gray,
And lightens a way that seems long.
LM

The Three Geese

A Story for Children

Three geese lived on a high hill and they lived very well indeed. They had corn for breakfast, corn for dinner and corn for supper. Their names were Gan, Gad and Gat.

One day when the sky was blue and the round sun yellow and the little clouds white Gan said to Gad, "The sky is very pretty today," And Gad answered, "Very pretty," and Gat said, "So it is."

"We've lived on this little hill quite a while," Gan went on.

"All summer long," Gad replied.

"Long enough," Gat said, "And summer will soon be ended now."

"Honk, Honk." All three flapped their wings.

"It's a very nice hill," Gan said.

"Very," Gad replied.

Gat was just about to say something when he saw what looked to be a black cloud in the sky.

"Look," Gat cried, "a black cloud."

Gan and Gad looked and there it was away up in the sky.

"That's not a cloud," Gan said. "Honk, honk." He was excited. He flapped his wings, he ran about.

"Not a cloud," Gat hissed, and Gad looked puzzled.

On it came bigger and blacker, soon it would be over their heads, soon—Gan thrust his head forward, Gan spread his wings.

"Come!!" he hissed, "follow me. Honk, honk, honk!"

Up he flew into the air his broad wings spread. Up and up and after him Gad and Gat. Higher and higher, closer and closer to the black cloud.

Down below the high hill grew small. Now they couldn't see it at all. Now they were close to the black cloud. Gat cried, "Honk, honk!"

The cloud answered, "Honk, honk!" The cloud had wings, hundreds of wings. The cloud was a flock of flying geese!!

Gad and Gat were excited. They flew into the midst of it, close behind Gan. On and on they flew across the blue sky. Now they had forgotten about the little hill, now they only thought of flying on and on and on.

The blue sky got dark, the round yellow sun had gone and up came the moon.

"Honk, honk," cried the geese and down they came to rest.

Gad was the first to light.

"Where are we going?" he whispered to Gan.

"We're going to find summer," Gan answered and put his head under his wing.

"Do you think we shall find another hill?" Gad asked, but Gan was fast asleep.

"Do you think we shall find another hill?" Gad whispered to Gat but Gat's head was under his wing. He was fast asleep too.

Gad looked about him. It was all strange and suddenly he felt lonely. A little breeze came, ruffling his feathers.

"Shall we find another hill?" Gad whispered, and the little breeze answered,

"As nice a hill
You'll surely find
As the little hill
You left behind."

Then Gad tucked his head under his wing and went fast asleep.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Window Repairs

An elderly painter who could find but little to do in the painting field has developed a job that is paying well.

He bought a good stock of window glass and putty; and he loaded his glazing materials into a small runabout, and betook himself to the suburbs of his city. In the suburbs he went from house to house looking for broken or cracked windows. When he found one that was damaged, he introduced himself to the housewife and explained that for a small sum he would replace the broken pane. His offer was usually accepted, because the housewife was saved the trouble of calling a glazier from the city, who would necessarily charge extra for the long trip.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

A Dressmaker Speaks

"I've become convinced that 95 per cent of the business of Fashion is just a means of fooling the public."—Elizabeth Hawes, noted American dress designer.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Three continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa—border on the Mediterranean Sea.

At the Zoo: Hare, Bear, Ox, Fox, Stag, Seal.

Letter Changing: Lose, hose, host, hest, heat, beat.

Arrange the Figures: 343 + 434 + 333 + 3,334 = 4,444

Fun With Antonyms: Broken—intact; definite—doubtful; variable—constant; heedless—vigilant; critical—approving; quiet—boisterous; depressed—cheerful; pleasant—repellent; foremost—secondary; spotless—soiled.

Handout in Rainier National Park

Monitor Camera Club From H. C. Smallfield, Seattle, Wash.

Worth Knowing

MAGALLENES, CHILE—IS THE WORLD'S SOUTHERNMOST TOWN! IT HAS A POPULATION OF 30,000!

So We See by the Movies

"Games provide so general an outlet for the love of throwing things and kicking things that rowdyism has become almost superfluous as a form of entertainment."—Robert Lynd.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Sanballat's Son-in-Law

In Nehemiah 13:28, we learn of the deep displeasure of Nehemiah against the grandson of Eliashib, the high priest, who had become "son in law to Sanballat the Horonite"; "therefore," writes Nehemiah, "I chased him from me."

The young man whose matrimonial alliance thus angered the governor of Judah is not here mentioned by name, but the historian Josephus tells us that he was called Manasseh and that his wife's name was Nicaso.

We can hardly wonder at Nehemiah's attitude toward the match when we recall that Manasseh's father-in-law was ringleader of the Samaritan opposition to the progress of the Jews (cf. Neh. 4:1, 7, etc.), and particularly when we realize that on his expulsion from Jerusalem, Manasseh not only took with him a copy of the sacred Jewish book of the law, but joined with Sanballat in erecting a rival temple on Mount Gerizim in Samaria.

Quotation for Today

WE MUST love our work and not always be looking over the edge of it, wanting our play to begin.—GEORGE ELIOT.

In Lighter Vein

Preparedness

Farmer: "Why have you always two pails with you when you go to milk the cow?"

Milkmaid: "Well, you see, she always kicks over one!"—Berlingske Tidende.

Future Trouble

Father: "Here, here! Why is my darling daughter crying?"

Daughter: "Oh, I picked out in the fashion magazine the dress for the party ball to wear when I get rich—and now Marie says she's going to have one just like it when she gets rich!"

He Must Stand In Well!

The prospective son-in-law had just given little Willie, brother of his sweetheart, a sack of candy.

"Don't you think my beau is a good fellow?" asked the big sister.

"Huh . . . he's better than that!" said Willie.

"How do you mean?"

"Well, I heard Mama tell Papa that he was better than nobody!"

Sad Case

"Has she 'gone Hollywood'?"

"I'll say! Why, she won't dance anything but reels!"

Isn't It So!

The height of something or other is a girl on the beach in a sun-back suit carrying a parasol to keep her back from getting sunburned.

A Canny Approach

McTavish: "An' so ye leave Glasgow on Monday. What are ye daein' the morn's nicht?"

Jarvie: "Tomorrow, Thursday, I've no engagement."

"An' the nixt nicht?"

"I'm free then, too."

"An' what will ye be daein' on Saturday?"

"On Saturday I dine with the Buchans."

"What a peety! Aa wanted ye tae tak' dinner wi' us on Saturday."—Pasadena Post.

Odds and Ends

Immigration Decline

Fifty times as many immigrants were admitted to the United States in the year ending June 30, 1913, as in that ending June 30, 1931.

Float for a Living

The Huros, a strange race of Indians, live on man-made floating islands on Lake Titicaca, in Peru and Bolivia, at an elevation of 13,000 feet.

Indistinguishable to the Eye

Celluloid, nitrocellulose plastic, the first of the plastics, is highly flammable, whereas cellulose acetate, the largest of the plastics in volume, burns slowly at about the rate of wood.

Brevities

Omaha World-Herald: A woman writer advises: "Whenever I am in the dumps I pick myself out a new hat." So that's where they find 'em?

Detroit News: Boston's Mayor Tobin is living up to economy pledges made in a campaign, and politicians with years of experience are aghast at his duplicity.

St. Louis Star-Times: Now that thousands of people are daily traveling by plane, it's a wonder somebody hasn't found a way to stick a billboard on a cloud.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The flagrant misconduct of the Yellow River has put the Japanese in an embarrassing position. The country is too damp for the army but not damp enough for the navy.

The Book

Henry Ford has a Bible in every room of his house. He has provided these extra copies so that he may have one handy wherever he happens to sit down.

During the World War, Mr. Ford, with Woodrow Wilson, made a pledge to read the Bible every day. Amid all the demands of a very busy life, he has kept his pledge.

Reading Over the Shoulder

Monitor Camera Club from June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Precious Time

At the age of 16, athirst for knowledge and self-improvement, Mary Lyon kept house for her unmarried brother for $1 a week. Her time was precious to her. She improved it by reading and studying.

Out of her high resolve and diligent application came knowledge and wisdom which, in time, enabled her to establish Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and there enrich the lives of countless young women by the example of a striving that knew no idle or wasted moments.

After the passing of Mary Lyon a paper was found among her effects, containing seven ways of wasting time, against which she had guarded, namely:

1. Indefinite musings.
2. Anticipating needlessly.
3. Needless speculations.
4. Indulgence in reluctance to begin a duty.
5. In doubtful cases, not deciding at once.
6. Musing needlessly on what had been said or done, or what may be.
7. Spending time in reveries which should be spent in prayer.

Jest a Minute

"I think there's been a mix-up in our checks!"

Railroads and Forests

Railroads buy over $100,000,000 worth of forest products a year.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Investment

Hattiesburg, Miss.

One of the largest garment manufacturing corporations in America recently made a big investment in the promotion of brotherly spirit among its employees, and found that it brought a harvest of large dividends.

The corporation employed an organizer whose life work had been in compiling and conducting a course in adult education comparable to a college course. The organizer was sent to the different factories of this chain to organize clubs for cultural and social development.

At each factory she found the employees overjoyed with the new opportunities. Clubrooms were selected, and all voluntarily joined in the game of decorating. The girls helped her upholster chairs and make curtains. The boys painted.

The completed clubrooms usually vary in style. One is Mexican, another English in design, still another is modernistic. Employees play ping pong on large tables in comfortable game rooms. They read books in the club library, and entertain in a handsome ballroom. Girl workers have a kitchenette in which to experiment in cookery, and the factory cafeteria is in the hands of the employees' organization. And it all is made possible by the corporation.

Because of the generosity of the company and the enthusiasm of the employee decorators, the factory clubs rival luxurious country clubs in beauty.

Employees are taught bridge, music, and dancing at the expense of the company, as part of the cultural program; and bridge parties and dances are sponsored by the clubs. Religious services are well attended by the factory workers on Sunday evenings.

The educational courses follow an outline compiled for the needs of factory groups. Roll calls are answered with correct definition and spelling of words. History, literature, foreign languages, science, and the arts form programs for club meetings. And the organizer has many novel ideas to make the studies pleasant.

So that the factory workers may progress in their studies without a strictly classroom atmosphere, dinners are given to carry out French or Spanish customs. For example, students of French eat French meals, and talk only in that language at the dinner.

Delighted with the programs, but somewhat in awe of the kindness and generosity of the corporation owners, the employees asked what they could do as repayment.

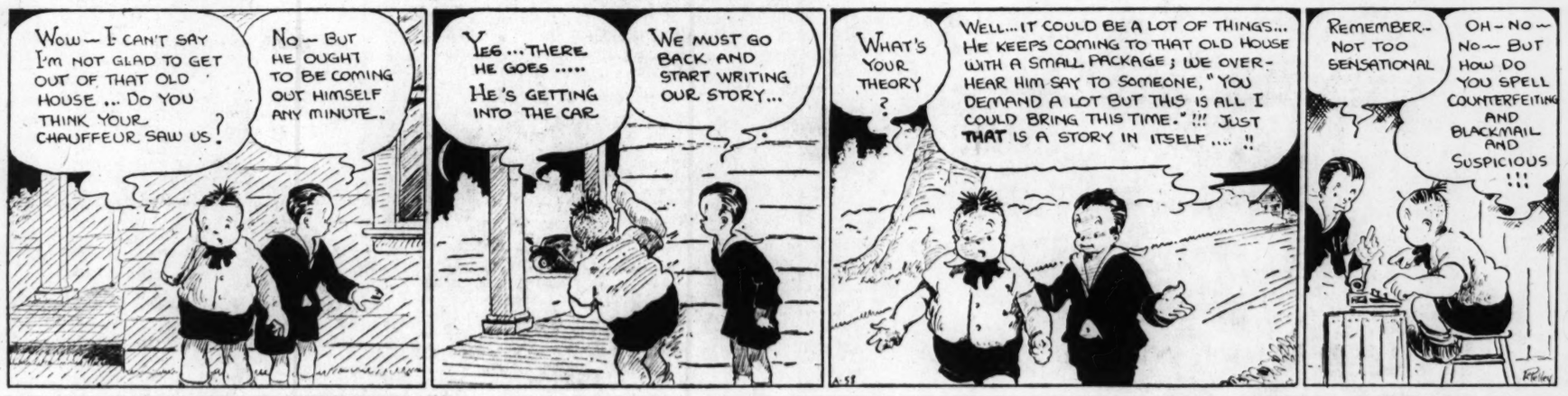
The organizer replied: "When you think of your employer, respect him. Love every worker in the room with you. Bless the very garments you are handling. And be thankful that you have the intelligence to do your work perfectly."

But the corporation was well paid for its investment in human happiness. The consideration of the corporation was repaid by consideration on the part of the workers. And dollars invested by the company returned dollars to the company.

Within six weeks after the factory club program was started, production and efficiency increased 40 per cent in the plant.

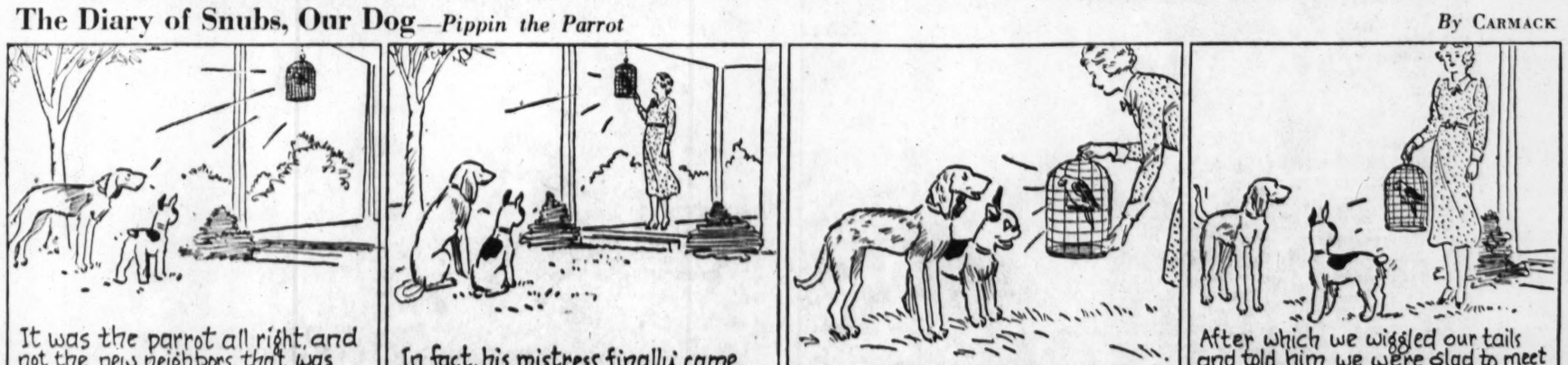
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Go Easy, Tubby . . .*

By LE PELLEY


WOW—I CAN'T SAY I'M NOT GLAD TO GET OUT OF THAT OLD HOUSE ... DO YOU THINK YOUR CHAUFFEUR SAW US?
NO—BUT HE OUGHT TO BE COMING OUT HIMSELF ANY MINUTE..
YEG ... THERE HE GOES ..... HE'S GETTING INTO THE CAR
WE MUST GO BACK AND START WRITING OUR STORY...
WHAT'S YOUR THEORY?
WELL... IT COULD BE A LOT OF THINGS... HE KEEPS COMING TO THAT OLD HOUSE WITH A SMALL PACKAGE; WE OVERHEAR HIM SAY TO SOMEONE, "YOU DEMAND A LOT BUT THIS IS ALL I COULD BRING THIS TIME." !!! JUST THAT IS A STORY IN ITSELF .... !!
REMEMBER- NOT TOO SENSATIONAL
OH-NO— NO— BUT HOW DO YOU SPELL COUNTERFEITING AND BLACKMAIL AND SUSPICIOUS !!!

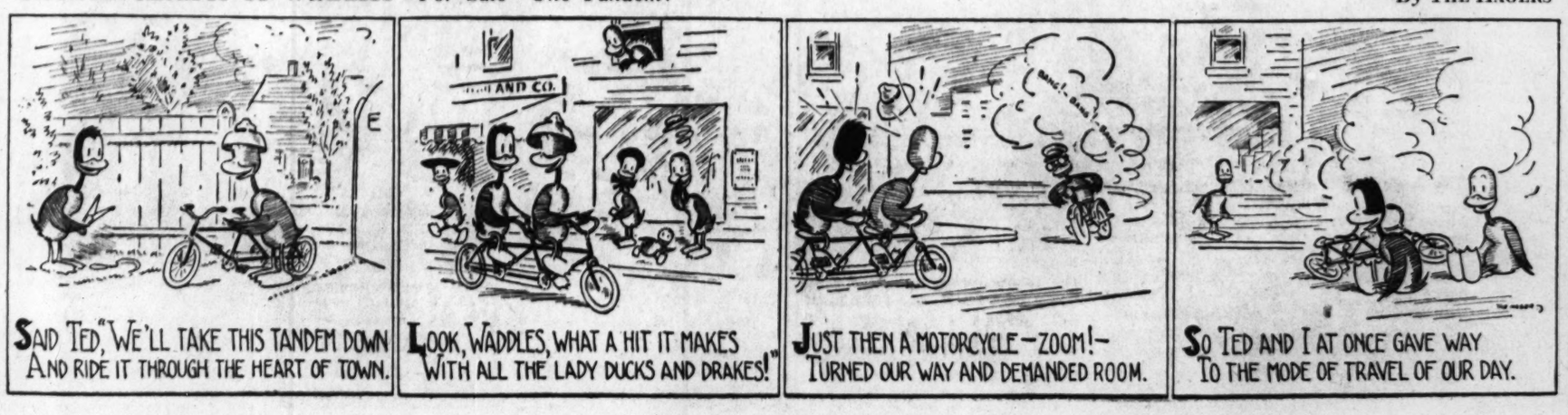
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pippin the Parrot*

By CARMACK


It was the parrot all right, and not the new neighbors, that was making all the fuss and doing all the unfriendly talking—
In fact, his mistress finally came out and told him to behave himself and try to be a little more polite—
she even made him say "Hello" to us—
After which we wiggled our tails and told him we were glad to meet him and that we hoped he'd like our neighborhood—

The Adventures of Waddles—*For Sale—One Tandem!*

By THE HAGERS


SAID TED, "WE'LL TAKE THIS TANDEM DOWN AND RIDE IT THROUGH THE HEART OF TOWN.
AND CO.
LOOK, WADDLES, WHAT A HIT IT MAKES WITH ALL THE LADY DUCKS AND DRAKES!"
JUST THEN A MOTORCYCLE—ZOOM!—TURNED OUR WAY AND DEMANDED ROOM.
SO TED AND I AT ONCE GAVE WAY TO THE MODE OF TRAVEL OF OUR DAY.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message touches on the subject of geography:

SMALL HUTSVTLTSX — *LY-AUZL, *BXVB, BTC *BDÀVHB—EUACLA UT SML *FLCVSLAABT-LBT *XLB.

At the Zoo

Certain letters on signs at the zoo had been rubbed off. As an example, the sign P — — — R should have have shown "APE." Can you add the names of animals in the blanks below to form other words:

S — — — — D — — — — ING
P R — — Y — — — GLOVE
— — — — GERED UN — — — —

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing LOSE to BEAT in 5 moves.

Arrange the Figures

Arrange the figures below so that they will total 4,444:

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4

Fun With Antonyms

And, today, 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	broken	secondary	
2	definite	boisterous	
3	variable	intact	1
4	heedless	soiled	
5	critical	repellent	
6	quiet	cheerful	
7	depressed	constant	
8	pleasant	vigilant	
9	foremost	approving	
10	spotless	doubtful	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Free Speech, a Limited Right?

ARE property rights more natural, inherent, inalienable and absolute than the right of free speech? Is the latter merely a privilege, a qualified right capable of being withdrawn at the whim of Government? These points are raised in a decision made a few days ago by Vice-Chancellor Maja Leon Berry of New Jersey.

The Vice-Chancellor was dealing with a picketing case in which the unions may have gone farther than the right of free speech would properly protect them in going, yet his line of reasoning in support of the injunction was such as to establish a genuinely disturbing precedent. "The so-called right of free speech," he declares, "is a privilege often confused with an absolute right," though the New Jersey Constitution says, "Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right."

He then goes on to argue that there are in contrast certain "absolute rights" which "preceded government, are inherent in the very nature of man himself, were not given, but declared by the Constitution, and are inalienable." Among these he classes the defense of life and liberty, the acquisition, possession and protection of property. To these he applies the words of John Adams that they "cannot be repealed and cannot be voluntarily surrendered, because they are held in trust for posterity."

Now let it be granted that freedom of speech is not an unlimited right. There are those "verbal acts," as Justice Holmes described them, such as inciting violence or injury, which go beyond its protection. But neither are property rights absolute rights if by that is meant unlimited rights. Said Justice Roberts of the United States Supreme Court in the New York milk control case of 1934: "Neither property rights nor contract rights are absolute; for government cannot exist if the citizen may at will use his property to the detriment of his fellows, or exercise his freedom of contract to work them harm."

Within its proper limits the rights of free speech meets as surely as any property right the tests Vice-Chancellor Berry advances for absolute or inherent rights. There is an important distinction between a limited right and a mere privilege which may be withdrawn altogether for abuse.

"Qualified rights, or privileges," says Vice-Chancellor Berry, "are those granted and created by the Constitution. They did not precede government and they are not inalienable, but are subject to forfeiture." Yet no American Constitution ever granted or created a freedom of speech that did not exist before.

The freedom to express without violence an opinion that does no malicious, unmerited injury is as truly "held in trust for posterity" as any other right. To assert that it is not inalienable but subject to forfeiture is to adopt a cornerstone of authoritarian government. This freedom on occasion has done yeoman service in defense of property rights, and the most intelligent use of property will in the long run result from maintaining the liberty of the human intellect.

Queen Marie

"TO HAVE pulled through," was her reply to a questioner who wanted to know what Queen Marie considered her greatest achievement. In that answer was the "intensely human" quality that endeared this granddaughter of Queen Victoria to so many of her Rumanian subjects and made her so well known and popular a figure in countries other than her adopted turbulent Rumania.

Reconstruction of a nation which had been two-thirds overrun by an invader in the World War, plus extraordinary demands placed upon her by family exuberancies which attracted much unwelcome and unhelpful publicity, made Queen Marie's life more than usually interesting, and more than usually trying. Yet there was about her a buoyancy felt almost wherever report of her doings and sayings carried.

After the return of her son King Carol to Rumania's throne, the deposition of her grandson and the eclipse of the regency under which she had been a prime influence in Rumanian affairs, Queen Marie turned to her writing, one of many interests, with an energy that consumed twelve hours a day. And no wonder. Concentrated into the years of her Queenship, and in her part of the world, was as much history as many another entire century might hardly have contained. Out of her experience she stated this humanly understandable philosophy:

> Do your duty, be good to others. Have the faculty of forgiving sevency times seven. Take joy where you can, find it and live it with all your heart. Keep a clean tongue in your head. If possible, hurt no man.

Her one-time political opponents possibly will not forget her opposition to progressive ideas of constitutionalism for the Rumanian people. But they possibly will forgive it. In her times, it was an achievement, doing one's duty as one saw it, to have "pulled through."

Flying Haywire

DOUGLAS CORRIGAN'S flabbergasting flight entitles him to a place among the quixotic company of gallant vagabonds. Perhaps the world is still a little too startled, too thrilled, by his marvelous prank to assay it accurately. When the excitement has subsided, people most likely will conclude that his flight to Dublin didn't get him anywhere.

Make no mistake! Corrigan is not another Lindbergh as some are saying. Lindbergh was a trail blazer, not a joy rider. Lindbergh flew the finest plane to be had at the time, not a nine-year-old, air-going "Model T" with a haywired catch on the cabin door. Corrigan has apparently violated about every law in the book, federal as well as technical. For that reason, Uncle Sam may be compelled to trot this courageous culprit out to the woodshed. If so, he probably will only put the hairbrush through the motions. Douglas Corrigan's courage and flying skill cannot but counteract in some degree his affable irresponsibility.

Fixers Not Wanted

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, has given a salutary example in suspending eight California PWA projects because of the connection of an alleged lobbyist. PWA applications, he emphasizes, are considered in their turn and it is not necessary nor is it regular for cities to pay part of the money to someone who purports to have a pull or to be able to get them advanced consideration. The instant case is an example of how such activities may delay instead of expedite action.

The PWA Administrator's course is one that might well be taken by other officials of government, both national and local. To make it plain that seeking special advantage and unmerited consideration is unpopular and unproductive would heighten public confidence in government. Even as matters stand, many persons waste time, money, and energy trying to find a backdoor approach to some administrative agency when they would proceed faster through regular channels.

Rest Is Where You Find It

VICE-PRESIDENT GARNER has some theories of his own. One of them is that the best place to spend a vacation is at home. There is a great deal to be said for this policy of conducting a front-porch campaign of comfort. While others talk about the heat, Mr. Garner simply retires to his six acres and the big brick house in Uvalde, Texas, and supervises the gathering of his grape crop and the care of his turkeys.

Of course, this may be more of a change for Mr. Garner, who spends his winters in a Washington hotel, than a vacation at home would be for others. It is said that he talks freely to his neighbors and visitors about everything except politics. He could hardly escape all reminders of the Senate Chamber; what else could he think of when he sees one of his turkey gobblers strut? Yet, everything considered, it is probable that many could emulate with profit and satisfaction the Vice-President's example of a vacation at home.

Another and somewhat different instance of relaxation amid familiar surroundings was afforded in the recent report of the retirement of William F. Murphy, an employee of a brokerage house in New York. Mr. Murphy, who started as an errand boy and spent fifty years with the firm felt he would be lost without his work. So the firm held a little retirement celebration in his honor but with the understanding that he should be free to come back to his desk as much or as little as he wished. There are many to whom such an arrangement would be a kindness.

Most people perhaps look forward to retirement as an opportunity for change of environment and activity, just as the majority like a vacation to see the country. But freedom to cut the cloth of vacations or retirements according to fit rather than according to fashion ought to be written into every declaration of independence of desk or shop.

Pistols for Rent

A MAN met another by appointment on a New York City street the other day and bought a pistol for $12. He remarked he also had a friend who wanted to do a "job" and needed an "iron." Whereupon he was led to a man from whom he purchased a second weapon. Fortunately in this instance the buyer was a city detective and both sellers of potential instruments of murder were arrested under New York's Sullivan Law, suspicion being that they had supplied arms to the underworld. They had told the detective that if he preferred merely to rent a "rod" for a few days, he could do so for $7. And yet some people question the necessity of a Federal firearms control law, such as was left unpassed at the last session of Congress.

Confucius, Anew

Book News of the Day

THERE is a Confucian aphorism applicable to almost everything. Yet never, unless we are mistaken, did the great sage point out the futility of jousting with a translator.

It is a field filled with surprising pitfalls. There is always another lexicon. And your congenital translator, having so many words, usually possesses the last.

Thus it becomes impossible to pass final judgment on Lin Yutang's "THE WISDOM OF CONFUCIUS (New York: The Modern Library. $.95). But it appears an estimable work. It profits from the agreeable style which has placed his books among the most acceptable contemporary interpretations of China. And it has two distinct contributions to an already rich bibliography.

* * *

The first of these is in the matter of organization. Certainly one can agree with Lin Yutang that Confucius has too often been presented through a spattering of unrelated ideas. Here, instead, the Analects are related to the entire philosophy of K'ung Futse (the spelling is Dr. Lin's preference which eliminates the familiar hyphenated syllables), welding his teachings into an integrated whole.

An equal achievement is Dr. Lin's first English translation of Szema Ch'ien's life of Confucius. While it adds little essentially new to the Anglicized record, it does present the view of an independent historian, writing from the perspective of three centuries after Confucius.

There are many passages throughout Dr. Lin's rendition where the Occidental reader will find a new vitality in Confucius's words. There is, for example, the passage, literally rendered: "No idea, no must, no stubborn, no I." Dr. Lin transcribes it: "Confucius denounced four things: arbitrariness of opinion, dogmatism, narrow-mindedness and egotism." Certainly this is an improvement over the redundancy of Legge's ". . . no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predeterminations; no obstinacy and no egotism."

* * *

But not always is Dr. Lin so successful. He is at great pains to reinterpret "Your good careful people of the villages are the thieves of virtue." Surely this is a difficult text. And such renditions as that of Lyall—"The smug townsman is the mind's bane"—help but little.

Yet Dr. Lin takes refuge in a colloquialism. He renders the phrase: "The goody-goodies are the thieves of virtue." And the reader is at a loss to know whether weakness, hypocrisy, or mere sentimentality is implied.

But this, after all, is but to haggle over words. The "feeling" of Dr. Lin's translation is one of genuine lucidity—a real acquaintance with the "common scholar clad in a cotton gown" who became the final authority for ten generations of scholars. The 300 pages of this compact volume range through the most important of Confucian lore with a simplicity that does not scorn a preliminary key to pronunciation of Chinese proper names.

Gx.

?!

Hinny and Her Hats

On a Scottish Island

"THERE'S the boat. Let's see if Hinny came." Annie and her cousin Sheila hurried past the harbor wall and out on the old stone pier of the Scottish island. "Yes, there she is." Then, as a modish figure stepped ashore, "Hinny, did you find a hat?"

The newcomer nodded. "Three of them. Beauties. But," smiling somewhat ruefully, "they're still back there in Glasgow."

"Why?" demanded both girls at once.

"Oh," evasively, "they cost three pounds each."

Her young friends laughed disbelievingly. "Hinny, as if three pounds mattered to you and John Mearns."

"Well," this confidentially as they started walking, "I'll tell you how it was, although I meant to keep mum. (You'll be calling me a dafty. It's what I'm calling myself.) There they were, all three so nice that I simply couldn't decide. I wanted them all. Then the milliner said they really were bargains, that such hats used to be five pounds. The words, 'five pounds' set me recalling something—something that happened years ago. I think I was thirteen at the time. Our cottage wasn't let for August, and mother and I kept telling one another that we'd manage fine without that month's rent. You see, we usually made thirty pounds by letting it in summer, and living up in the bothy ourselves. It was all the money we had. Well, along in the second week someone wanted it from the fifteenth. That meant five pounds for us, and oh, the relief. How well off we felt. So with thinking of all that I began to wonder if I ought to be paying three pounds for a hat. I swithered back and forth until suddenly it was almost train time, and I had to jump into a taxi. And so," lamely, "here I am."

* * *

They had stopped in front of the Royal George Inn, where Hinny and her husband were staying during their visit home from Australia. "Come and have supper with me, girls. Johnny won't be there yet. He is playing in the golf tournament."

Sheila shook her head regretfully. "Papa is expecting us."

"Then come tomorrow, but for lunch. It is our anniversary and we're celebrating up at mother's in the evening."

As the girls proceeded along Shore Road, a man coming down Golfer's Brae called a greeting and Annie called back:

"How is your game, Mr. Mearns?"

"Fine, so far," as he crossed to speak with them, "but I'm gey fashed at myself all the same. Got so engrossed in it I clean forgot that tomorrow is our anniversary. Hinny always has something for me and—. I say, has the wee clock shop at the Townhead any nice—?"

The girls, flashing a delighted glance to one another, interrupted him with a cry of, "The hat." Then they told him of Hinny's experience, and added, "Of course, if you get her that, she won't have it for tomorrow, but you could tell her it is coming."

John Mearns whisked out a notebook. "What's the name of that milliner? Thanks, girls. That's a real good turn." And he strode off in purposeful manner.

* * *

Next day Hinny and her guests were sitting outside the inn waiting for the luncheon gong, when the early steamer from the mainland came around Corrywegen Point, and a few passengers landed. One of them caused a good deal of curiosity in the shops and houses along the waterfront. He was a "stranger laddie," and he was carrying three large cardboard boxes. Who was he? What did the boxes contain? For whom were they intended? He turned in at the Royal George and inquired for Mrs. John Mearns. Hinny heard him and exclaimed in some surprise, "Over here."

"These," stated the boy, importantly, "were ordered last night—in a telegram. They were to be sent first thing i' the morn, wi' a special messenger, and a' expenses paid."

"Girls," flushing pleasurably, "that sounds like Johnny."

A coin to the boy, a hasty opening of lids, and then a rapturous, "Look! My three hats! It was Johnny, of course, but how did he know?" Then gaily, as chuckles became audible, "So it was you who clyped on me? Just for that, you'll have to do some modeling. I want to see these hats from all angles."

The girls were more than willing, so each with a box, they jostled laughingly indoors. Another minute and all three were trying on hats.

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Spotlighting the Farmer

By Frank L. Perrin

EVER since it was arranged to set up, in Chicago, a sort of glorified laboratory in which unsolved and troublesome problems in the political household of the Republican Party might be analyzed and possibly solved, it has been apparent that our good friend, Dr. Glenn Frank, director-in-chief, has found it somewhat difficult to organize the antagonistic elements in a once harmonious family of political experts. There have been, and still remain, perplexing differences as to leadership, seniority, prestige and the right to speak with finality on disputed questions of party policy. The letter of authority so generously given to Dr. Frank seems to have been hedged about with limitations and restrictions.

But at last, from the confusions of formality and the genteel reminders that precedents should be strictly observed, there has emerged a definite plan of procedure. The great white elephant, restive under a season of enforced captivity in its tattered tent, is trumpeting a call to action. The call is not to the shattered ranks of political leaders and discouraged camp-followers, but to the rank and file of American farmers. They are to be represented by counsel appointed by the high command, at a round table court of inquiry which will convene in Chicago two weeks hence. These advocates, who will act in the dual capacity of friends of the court and special pleaders in behalf of the members of the several groups represented, will inform the advisory council as to just what should and should not be done to insure continued prosperity, or a greater measure of prosperity, to the farmers of the United States. It is announced that it has been discovered, perhaps after long study and deep research, that "agriculture is basic to the prosperity of the United States."

* * *

To one somewhat familiar with the problems of the agriculturist this announcement does not come as a startling revelation. Indeed it may be discovered, if the expert witnesses summoned to Dr. Frank's round table do not themselves disclose it, that it is the stability of the American farm, the resourcefulness and determination of the American farm family, that have combined to form the bulwark which has prevented disaster to industry and the entire financial and economic structure in these years of stress and trial.

I do not know whether the gentlemen to be called as expert witnesses will have the courage to so testify, that it may be written into the record and broadcast to the people most concerned. By employing a pardonable figure of speech it might be said that the American farmer is basic to the prosperity of the United States. It is not the land in itself, or the cattle, or the horses, or the sheep and pigs. It is the man behind the plow, the thrifty woman in the home, that personify, and implement, and ennoble American agriculture.

* * *

There is no need that at this forthcoming conference the farmers be told what the political leaders of either party have done or will promise to do for them or for their farms. But there is need that the leaders of both the great political parties be reminded that the development of the American farming industry since the middle of the last century has advanced and progressed and prospered, but without bounties or the enforced enjoyment of special privileges. Agriculture will remain a basic industry just so long as it remains economically independent.

It may be that a clearer realization of this essential fact will be impressed upon the committee members who will sit with Dr. Frank around the Chicago conference table. The important thing right now, it may be discovered, is not what the politicians and the political parties, in power or out of power, can do for the farmer, but what the farmer and the farm vote can do in the determination either to perpetuate or reverse the present economic order in Washington and in the several states.

The determination of the issues which just now seem so vital and important does not lie in the cities or in the labor unions. It is in these that most is said and heard. But the deciding vote is in the smaller towns and villages and on the farms which stretch across and up and down the length and breadth of the land. The farmer needs no expert witness to speak in his behalf.

The Wide Horizon

Parliament Defends Itself

By R. A. Scott-James

EVEN in the most democratic countries the struggle to maintain democracy can never be relaxed without danger. That is one of the lessons to be learned from the dramatic and tense situation which arose in the British House of Commons when a private member, Mr. Duncan Sandys, asked for the protection of the Speaker and the House against the menacing attitude adopted toward him by Sir Donald Somervell, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha, the Minister for War.

It was seen at once that a first-class issue had been raised which demanded the immediate appointment of a Select Committee of the House to examine the facts and to consider to what extent the privileges of a Member of Parliament exempted him from the penalties of the Official Secrets Act.

That Act, when it was originally passed, was intended to ensure the safety of the State against spies, and made it compulsory for any person who had received secret information from a servant of the Crown to reveal the source of his information. When Mr. Sandys gave preliminary written notice to the War Minister of a question he proposed to ask in Parliament, the latter discovered that the facts indicated in the question could only have been arrived at by someone who had seen a "secret" plan of defense.

The Attorney-General saw Mr. Sandys, asked him to reveal the name of his informant, and hinted that a refusal to answer might expose him to procedure under the Official Secrets Act. After Mr. Sandys had made his appeal to the House of Commons, the War Minister with strange lack of tact made the position worse by allowing a military court of inquiry to order Mr. Sandys to come and give evidence before it. It was at once ruled that such action was a breach of Parliamentary privilege, and the whole question was referred to a committee of members representing all parties in the House.

* * *

The task of the Select Committee was to inquire not only into the particular case of Mr. Sandys and Minister of the Crown, but into the whole question of the applicability of the Official Secrets Acts to Members of Parliament in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties. It had to consider major issues as between the Executive and Parliament, autarchy and democracy.

The very privileges of the House of Commons for which the Parliamentarians had fought the Civil War in the time of Charles I appeared once again to be at stake. It seemed that an Act which had been passed to protect the State against espionage had actually been invoked against a Member of Parliament because he knew facts which he thought the House of Commons ought to consider. True, it could be pleaded on behalf of the Minister of War that there are some official secrets whose divulgence would be a danger to the country; that it is a crime for an official to reveal them even to a Member of Parliament; and that for a Member to publish them through a speech in the House is just as dangerous as for a journalist to publish them in a newspaper.

To this plea there are many replies. The Act is all too likely to be used not only to protect the State but to protect the Government against justifiable criticism—to hide its own shortcomings. Members of Parliament are the proper persons to be informed. Moreover the attempt to intimidate Members by veiled hints of imprisonment is a flagrant breach of prerogative, since the House of Commons itself is the guardian of its own privilege.

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It was perhaps well that this incident occurred in so provocative and dramatic a form. This extreme case has thrown a flood of light upon the continual encroachments of the executive upon the legislative body, as illustrated in Acts of Parliament which have conferred powers on the bureaucracy to interpret—and so to make—the law, and in action recently brought against a journalist under this same Official Secrets Act. At the time when the democracies find themselves passionately at variance with the doctrines of arbitrary rule in the totalitarian States, when it is above all things necessary that they should keep their own democracy pure, they must be on the alert to prevent the introduction of tyranny through the thin end of the wedge, gradually, on the sly.

The immediate response to Mr. Sandys' appeal from all parts of the House of Commons, and the action so quickly and firmly taken, are welcome proof that no executive in Britain will easily whittle away the fundamentals of democracy.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Influence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American people do not want dictation by the Government—either by the executive head or by the purchase of votes through relief funds or patronage. The corrupt practices act should be as vigorously applied to the misuse of public funds as to the misuse of private money power. But it appears that governmental influence of voters on relief is more than offset by the influence of powerful financial capitalists who almost completely dominate the press today.

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